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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

Published Weekly by the
United States Department of Agriculture

CERTIFICATE: By direction of the Secretary of Agriculture the matter contained herein is published as statistical information and is required for the proper transaction of the public business.

WASHINGTON, D. C. JUNE 24, 1922. VOL. 1, NO. 25

INCREASED PIG CROP MAY OVERCOME PORK SHORTAGE

Special Survey Indicates Gain in Number of Pigs—May Serve to Replenish Low Lard and Pork Holdings.

A net increase of 14.5 per cent in the number of pigs produced in the Corn Belt States during the first half of 1922 compared with the first half of 1921 is indicated by the special pig survey recently completed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This increase may overcome the present shortage in meat stocks.

The survey shows a gross increase of 22.8 per cent in the number of spring litters this year compared with the number of litters born last spring, but the average number of pigs saved per litter is 7 per cent less than last spring. The April 1 brood sow report of the department indicated a net increase of 15.6 per cent in pig production this spring over last year.

STORAGE HOLDINGS SMALL.

It is pointed out that stocks of pork products, other than lard, in storage on May 1 were 33 per cent less than the 5-year average, and 26 per cent less than a year ago. Lard stocks on May 1 were 16 per cent less than the 5-year average and 37 per cent less than a year ago. Stocks of other meats were correspondingly low.

It is also pointed out that the survey covers numbers of hogs and not weight. The records show that the average weight of hogs marketed has varied as much as 34 per cent, or from 193 to 262 pounds during the past five years. Many producers have found it profitable to market their hogs early at light weight before the usual run of heavy hogs later.

If farmers carry out their expressed intentions with respect to breeding for fall farrowings the total number of sows expected to farrow for the year, including spring and fall farrowings, will be 28 per cent larger than last year.

The survey indicates a prospective increase in the fall farrowings in the Corn Belt States of 49 per cent over last fall. In 1921 the fall farrowings represented 28 per cent of the total farrowings for the year, while this year they will probably represent 35 per cent. If the number of pigs saved per litter is as low as this spring, however, the prospective increase in number of pigs next fall will be materially reduced. The average number of pigs saved per litter as reported for this spring is 5.7 pigs compared with 6.1 pigs last spring and 5.9 pigs per litter saved last fall.

The survey in Pennsylvania, New York, and Maryland shows for the three States an increase of only 5.5 per cent in the number of litters for the first half of the year, while the total number of pigs saved shows a decrease of 3 per cent from a year ago. The number of sows bred for fall farrowing shows an increase of 23 per cent over the number of sows which farrowed last fall. A total increase of 14 per cent in the number of litters for the year is indicated provided the intentions of farmers to produce fall pigs are carried out.

In the three Southern States of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi an increase of 5.2 per cent in the number of spring litters is

(Concluded on page 541, column 1.)

IN THIS ISSUE.

	Page.
Live Stock and Meats ..... Heavy steers reach new high level for year. Hog prices close steady. Sheep and lamb prices slump sharply. Fresh meat trade slow. Monthly price table.	522
Dairy and Poultry ..... Butter prices fairly steady. Cheese prices firm. Monthly fluid milk report.	526
Fruits and Vegetables ..... Shipments steadily increasing. Several timely articles. Honey and peanut market reviews.	528
Cold Storage Report	532
Grain ..... Grain prices break sharply early in week. Trend mostly downward. Receipts during May.	533
Hay and Feed ..... Hay markets influenced by new crop. Feed markets dull; prices lower.	536
Cotton ..... Prices break but recover most of loss.	538
Foreign Markets ..... Several timely articles.	540
Weather ..... Most crops and farm work favored by conditions.	542

CROP OF ORCHARD GRASS SEED ABOVE 1921 OUTPUT

This Season's Production Placed at About 200,000 Bushels—Yield per Acre Heavier than Last Year.

The 1922 production of orchard grass in the Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, and Virginia districts is estimated to be approximately 200,000 bushels compared with about 125,000 bushels last year. A larger crop in the Missouri district is also expected.

The increased production is due mainly to the larger yields per acre but also to the fact that many fields which were not cut for seed last year because of too thin a stand were harvested this year, thus accounting for the increased acreage in most sections. Taking all districts together, the yield per acre was about 40 per cent larger and the acreage about 20 per cent larger than last year. The 1921 crop, however, was one of the smallest in a number of years. Stocks from that crop were augmented by the liberal carry over of the fairly large 1920 crop.

HARVESTING BEGINS EARLY.

Harvesting of the 1922 crop began a little earlier this year than normally. In the Kentucky, Indiana, Virginia, and Missouri districts cutting began June 12–14, and continued for 5 to 10 days. In the Ohio district cutting began about a week later

The yield per acre apparently turned out even better than expected in the central producing districts, as many growers underestimated the number of bags they would need to handle their crop. They found the shocks to be heavier than usual because of the large, plump seed. The quality seems to be unusually good and much better than the light-weight seed of last year, when late spring freezes and hot, dry weather impaired the quality materially.

No prices are reported to have been offered to growers by seedsmen. Growers in Kentucky are forming an organization to sell their seed and hope to receive about $2 per bushel. Dealers, however, point out that the 1922 crop is much larger than that of 1921, that sales during the past season were more or less disappointing, that the carry-over was larger than expected, and that imports have been large during the past 11

(Concluded on page 537, column 3.)

Live Stock and Meats

HEAVY STEERS CLIMB TO NEW HIGH POINT FOR THE SEASON

Hog Prices Slump, but Recover Most of Losses—Sheep and Lamb Prices Break Sharply.

Pronounced widening of the price spread between dry-fed and grass steers and she stock was the outstanding feature of the fat-cattle trade during the week ending June 17. A slight decline in hog prices, induced to a large extent by increased offerings and a period of high temperatures, failed to widen the comparatively narrow price range between heavy and light hogs despite recent accumulations of lard. Such a narrow range is exceptional for this season of year and apparently reflects the maintenance of an active domestic and foreign outlet for fresh and cured pork.

The realignment in fat-cattle prices was seasonal as corn-feds are diminishing in number and their places on the market are being taken by grass stock. Corn-fed bullocks worked higher, creating new tops for the year to date, whereas grass steers and yearlings, especially the lower grades of the latter, which were in liberal supply, declined sharply.

NEW LAMB RECEIPTS LIBERAL.

Sheep and lamb prices crumbled, influenced by dull and sharply lower dressed markets and liberal runs of new-crop lambs from southeastern territory. Declines on new-crop lambs amounted to $2–$2.25 at Chicago, and a limited demand for fat native ewes, the bulk of which sold at $2.50–$6.50, indicated a 50c–75c decline on fat sheep. Demand for breeding ewes, however, was unusually active considering the earliness of the season.

Receipts at 10 large markets for the week were approximately 191,600 cattle, 597,800 hogs, and 195,700 sheep, compared with 174,683 cattle, 590,466 hogs, and 208,870 sheep a week earlier, and 171,551 cattle, 574,908 hogs, and 191,202 sheep during the corresponding period a year ago.

Cattle.—Fat steers and she stock sold more unevenly during the week under review than for several months past. A realignment of values was in evidence at all markets; an increase in receipts and a liberal inclusion of grass offerings assisted buyers in depressing the relatively high-price levels which had been reached by the lower grades of both steers and she stock during the recent period of scarcity of those kinds.

Yearlings were in liberal supply and most of them either lacked finish or were grassy. At Chicago prices declined 50c–75c, and, in some instances even more. Common killing steers declined mostly 15c–40c. At the same time matured dry-lot steers advanced 10–15c.

The trend of she stock prices was generally downward with the exception at times of the better grades of fat stock which had had dry-lot finishing. Corn fed cows and heifers lost 15–25c at Chicago, and lower grades and canners and cutters declined unevenly 35c–75c.

Partly in sympathy with falling fat lamb prices, veal calves came in for a severe price drubbing, downturns at Chicago amounting to $1.75–$2.25. Packers took the bulk of desirable vealers on the closing session at $8–$9 and outsiders bought sparingly upward to $9.50.

Buyers of long-fed bullocks suitable for boat and hotel trade were active. This resulted in a top of $9.75 at Chicago, the highest price of the year for heavy steers. Two loads, averaging 1,380 lbs. and 1,422 lbs. and four loads of branded white faces averaging 1,440 lbs., brought that price. Strictly choice long yearlings also made a new top for the season at $9.65, the lighter kinds stopping at $9.50. Sales of matured fat steers and yearlings at $9.25–$9.60 were numerous and the bulk of beef steers sold within a range of $8.35–$9.15. Common grassy kinds sold downward to $7.50 but mostly at $7.75–$8.25. Sales of grassy yearlings at Chicago were numerous at $8.50. The penalty for overweight was illustrated at Chicago, where 23 head of 1,883-lb. steers that had been fed corn for 15 months had difficulty in realizing $8.75.

DESIRABLE STOCK CATTLE SCARCE.

Scarcity of desirable stockers and feeders continued and apathy of producers toward common and inferior kinds led to accumulations, especially at Kansas City, where nondescripts sold downward to $3.75. Bulk of the plain-to-good stockers and feeders at Kansas City cashed at $6–$7.50 and a few choice kinds sold up to $8.25. At Chicago the bulk of the desirable yearlings suitable for further finishing went to the country at $6.75–$7.50, one load of light selected feeders reaching $8.50. Ordinary kinds dropped to $5.50 and below, general trade reflecting a 25¢ decline.

COW PRICES MOSTLY LOWER.

At Chicago a comparatively few heavy corn-fed cows and a few heifers reached $7.50 and $7.75, respectively. Cows of value to sell from $6.75 down were hammered repeatedly and at the close grassy kinds were selling mostly at $4.25–$5.50, with the bulk of canners and cutters reflecting a 25¢ decline at $3–$4. Bulls showed little net change for the week, desirable heavy bolognas bringing $4.60–$4.75 at the close.

Hogs.—Increased receipts coupled with decreased shipments enabled packers to force the hog market 15¢–35¢ lower early in the week, but at the close of the week

(Concluded on page 524, column 1.)

FRESH MEAT PRICES UNEVENLY LOWER; RETAIL DEMAND DULL

Beef Prices Least Affected—Other Classes Lose Sharply at Chicago and Eastern Markets.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago.)

The market on all classes of fresh meats both at eastern markets and Chicago ruled weak to unevenly lower during the week ending June 16. Retailers carried over considerable supplies from the previous week, and although the weather was cooler, retail trade was generally dull. Beef was but little affected, but other classes showed sharp and uneven declines.

Beef.—Receipts of beef at eastern markets were about normal and consisted mostly of medium and good grades. At Chicago the general quality of offerings was slightly poorer than that of the preceding week, more grassy beef being offered. Trade was generally slow, but prices held relatively steady, except at New York. Compared with the close of the preceding week, steers were steady at Boston, barely steady to 50¢ lower at Philadelphia and Chicago, and 50¢–$1 lower at New York.

COW BEEF PRICES UNEVEN.

Cows closed steady at Boston and Chicago, about steady at Philadelphia and 50¢–$1 lower at New York. Receipts of bulls were light but met with a slow demand. Prices closed about steady at all markets except New York, where declines ranged unevenly $1–$2.50. Kosher beef trade was about in in line with the previous week. New York closed about 50¢ lower with other markets steady.

Veal.—Veal trade at eastern markets was in a generally unsettled condition. At Chicago offerings were liberal with the demand slow. Prices held fairly steady, however, until toward the end of the week. Little choice veal was offered, and supplies of the poorer grades were excessive in view of the slow demand. Boston closed about steady, Chicago weak to $1 lower, Philadelphia $1–$2 lower and New York unevenly $1–$3 lower for the week.

Lamb.—Increased supplies of lamb at eastern markets included a liberal proportion of light weight, thin kinds. Under a

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS, WEEK ENDING JUNE 17, 1922.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

Market.	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	243	$10.35	254	$10.22	248	$10.31	243	$10.33	240	$10.43	260	$10.29	246	$10.32	247	$10.51	239	$7.97
E. St. Louis	193	10.42	195	10.38	197	10.46	196	10.51	192	10.71	195	10.69	195	10.48	189	10.69	201	8.00
Kansas City	208	10.25	214	10.21	213	10.35	214	10.32	211	10.28	205	10.38	212	10.27	211	10.44	215	7.66
Omaha	256	9.94	258	9.99	262	10.07	254	10.07	264	10.13	266	10.12	260	10.05	257	10.17	255	7.39
St. Joseph	234	10.11	224	10.08	226	10.14	234	10.17	225	10.17	226	10.26	228	10.15	230	10.29	....	.....
S. St. Paul	266	9.84	261	9.83	271	9.86	260	9.95	255	9.96	257	9.94	263	9.88	256	10.10	233	7.40

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING JUNE 17, 1922.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	83,345	18,016	65,329	170,854	19,908	150,946	73,171	8,329	64,842
Denver[1]	14,889	10,664	2,772	7,883	342	8,494	1,157	.....	1,216
East St. Louis	29,627	13,772	10,689	61,439	26,984	30,384	31,419	14,841	14,627
Fort Worth[1]	20,589	6,496	6,433	7,118	764	5,211	3,862	996	2,203
Indianapolis[1]	9,130	5,461	4,080	39,234	5,947	32,458	2,863	1,264	1,614
Kansas City	43,323	14,395	25,015	68,928	7,214	60,530	32,936	9,187	21,898
Oklahoma City	5,093	2,685	3,227	10,527	761	10,978	345	63	107
Omaha	31,550	8,229	22,572	73,172	11,661	61,476	26,059	7,150	18,784
St. Joseph[1]	9,524	2,036	6,744	51,786	9,109	41,902	14,389	719	12,074
St. Paul[1]	24,666	6,744	15,163	48,011	7,165	40,299	2,279	203	2,042
Sioux City	13,660	7,961	5,679	42,548	9,001	29,102	982	4	812
Wichita[1]	3,225	1,897	1,502	16,257	130	15,682	1,152	282	791
Total	288,621	98,356	169,205	597,787	98,986	487,462	190,614	43,041	144,010
Previous week	256,419	80,031	162,724	596,729	117,468	469,962	210,725	42,511	155,108

[1] Week ending Friday, June 16, 1922.

slow demand the market broke sharply. At New York and Philadelphia the receipts of western dressed lamb were increased by heavy local slaughter which rendered total supplies burdensome. At Chicago supplies were liberal and demand generally slow, with sharp declines after midweek. Eastern markets closed unevenly $2–$8 lower, with many sales off more, while at Chicago declines ranged $1–$5.

Mutton.—Supplies of mutton both at eastern markets and Chicago proved excessive. The market was also affected by the decline in lamb values. A considerable proportion of the offerings showed excessive weight and fat, and were discriminated against for these reasons. Boston losed $3 lower, New York and Philadelphia $2–$3 lower, and Chicago $1–$2 lower.

Pork.—Weather conditions were somewhat more favorable for fresh pork consumption, but the demand showed little or no improvement over the preceding week. At eastern markets prices were generally unevenly lower. At Chicago the market on fresh cuts was fairly steady but supplies held over the week end were sold at a wide range in prices. Boston closed 50c–$1 lower on loins, New York around $3 lower, Philadelphia and Chicago $1–$2 lower.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending June 17 amounted to 1,852 bales, weighing 620,262 lbs., valued at $101,553. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 1,747,485 lbs., having a valuation of $488,400.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week ending Friday, June 16, 1922.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	2,926	144	5,304
Denver	10,419	834	144
East St. Louis	3,729	2,165	1,668
Fort Worth	6,061	841	.....
Indianapolis	628	578	425
Kansas City	8,108	3,907	6,221
Oklahoma City	1,508	130	.....
Omaha	3,082	108	6,129
St. Joseph	573	118	2,039
St. Paul	4,480	2,870	148
Sioux City	5,845	243	4
Wichita	1,560	130	.....
Total	48,909	12,068	22,082
Previous week	30,927	11,998	22,991
Same week last year [1]	23,569	10,452	9,474
State destination:			
Colorado	2,960	768	144
Illinois	5,585	1,971	1,865
Indiana	1,396	1,327	1,785
Iowa	6,786	2,733	2,945
Kansas	3,722	986	762
Kentucky	413	.....	231
Louisiana	167	.....	.....
Michigan	615	110	3,962
Minnesota	920	502	148
Missouri	2,479	739	5,250
Montana	2,419	.....	.....
Nebraska	7,333	108	3,529
New York	46	573	.....
Ohio	1,614	890	990
Oklahoma	1,458	240	.....
Oregon	.....	342	.....
Pennsylvania	481	.....	.....
South Dakota	5,868	.....	.....
Tennessee	35	.....	.....
Texas	2,417	.....	.....
Utah	54	.....	.....
Virginia	60	249	471
West Virginia	.....	530	.....
Wisconsin	426	.....	.....
Wyoming	1,655	.....	.....
Total	48,909	12,068	22,082

[1] Denver not included.

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	South St. Joseph.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.						
Beef steers:						
Medium and heavy (1,000 lbs. up)—						
Choice and prime	$9.25– 9.90	$9.35– 9.60	$8.90– 9.50	$8.75– 9.35	$8.80– 9.25	.....
Good	8.75– 9.25	8.85– 9.35	8.15– 8.90	8.35– 8.75	8.00– 8.80	$7.75– 8.50
Medium	8.00– 8.75	7.65– 8.85	7.40– 8.15	7.75– 8.35	7.00– 8.00	7.25– 7.75
Common	7.25– 8.00	6.75– 7.65	6.75– 7.40	7.25– 7.75	6.65– 7.00	6.50– 7.25
Light weight (1,000 lbs. down)—						
Choice and prime	9.10– 9.75	9.00– 9.35	8.90– 9.50	8.75– 9.25	8.80– 9.40	.....
Good	8.60– 9.10	8.60– 9.00	8.15– 8.90	8.25– 8.75	8.25– 8.80	8.00– 8.75
Medium	7.75– 8.60	7.65– 8.60	7.35– 8.15	7.65– 8.25	7.25– 8.25	7.25– 8.00
Common	7.00– 7.75	6.50– 7.65	6.50– 7.35	7.00– 7.65	6.75– 7.25	6.25– 7.25
Butcher cattle:						
Heifers, common-choice	5.50– 8.40	5.50– 9.00	5.15– 8.35	5.50– 8.25	5.50– 8.50	4.50– 8.00
Cows, common-choice	4.00– 7.25	3.75– 6.25	3.75– 6.35	4.50– 6.75	4.00– 7.00	3.75– 7.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.15– 6.25	3.50– 6.50	3.50– 5.60	3.75– 5.75	3.50– 5.50	3.00– 6.00
Canners and cutters:						
Cows and heifers	2.75– 4.00	2.25– 4.00	2.00– 3.75	3.00– 4.25	2.25– 4.00	2.50– 3.50
Canner steers	4.00– 5.25	3.50– 4.25	3.50– 4.50	3.50– 4.50	.....	3.00– 4.00
Veal calves:						
Light and med. wt., med.-choice	7.50– 9.00	5.50– 8.50	5.50– 8.00	7.00– 8.00	6.00– 7.50	4.00– 8.00
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.00– 7.50	3.50– 7.00	3.50– 7.50	5.00– 7.25	5.00– 6.25	3.00– 7.00
Feeder steers:						
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	5.75– 7.75	5.75– 7.25	6.00– 8.00	5.75– 8.00	6.25– 7.50	4.50– 6.75
750–1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.75– 7.75	5.00– 7.25	6.10– 8.10	5.75– 8.00	6.25– 7.50	4.00– 6.75
Stocker cattle:						
Steers, common-choice	5.00– 7.25	3.75– 7.25	4.25– 8.10	5.50– 7.75	6.00– 7.50	4.00– 6.50
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.50– 5.75	3.00– 6.00	3.25– 6.10	4.50– 6.25	4.00– 6.25	3.00– 4.50
Calves—						
Good and choice	.....	5.75– 7.00	6.50– 7.50	7.00– 8.00	.....	.....
Common and medium	.....	3.50– 5.75	4.00– 6.25	5.00– 7.00	.....	.....
HOGS.						
Top	10.90	10.90	10.45	10.30	10.40	10.50
Bulk of sales	9.80–10.85	10.75–10.80	10.00–10.40	9.50–10.25	10.00–10.30	9.60–10.35
Heavy wt. (250 lbs. up) common-choice	10.45–10.65	10.40–10.80	10.00–10.25	9.75–10.20	9.75–10.20	9.50–10.25
Medium wt. (200–250 lbs.) common-choice	10.60–10.85	10.75–10.85	10.20–10.40	9.90–10.30	10.10–10.30	9.75–10.50
Light wt. (150–200 lbs.) common-choice	10.80–10.90	10.75–10.90	10.30–10.45	10.15–10.30	10.20–10.35	10.15–10.50
Light wt. (130–150 lbs.) common-choice	10.35–10.85	10.60–10.85	10.25–10.40	.....	.....	.....
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	9.15–10.00	9.00– 9.25	8.75– 9.00	9.00– 9.50	8.75– 8.90	8.50– 9.50
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough	8.80– 9.25	8.75– 9.00	8.50– 8.75	8.75– 9.00	8.90– 9.10	8.50– 8.75
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	9.25–10.45	10.00–10.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	9.75–10.50	10.00–10.65	9.50–10.25	.....	10.50–11.00
SHEEP.						
Lambs:						
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	11.75–13.25	10.50–12.25	10.00–12.85	11.25–13.00	11.00–13.00	10.50–12.25
Culls and common	6.50–11.00	5.00–10.50	5.25– 9.75	6.50–11.00	6.00–10.50	6.00–10.00
Feeding lambs	10.50–12.00	.....	.....	8.50–11.25	.....	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	8.50–11.50	7.50–10.50	6.25–11.00	7.75–11.25	7.75–11.00	7.00–10.25
Wethers, medium-prime	4.50– 8.00	4.50– 7.50	4.25– 6.65	4.50– 7.60	4.50– 7.25	4.00– 7.25
Ewes:						
Medium, good, and choice	3.00– 6.75	2.00– 5.75	3.00– 5.50	3.00– 5.50	3.00– 5.50	2.00– 5.75
Culls and common	1.50– 3.00	1.00– 2.50	1.00– 3.00	1.50– 2.75	1.00– 3.00	1.00– 4.00
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	5.00–11.00	.....	5.00– 9.00	.....	.....	.....

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	June 20.	June 13.	May 23.	June 20.	June 13.	May 23.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$15.00–15.50	$15.00–15.50	$14.50–15.00	$15.00–15.50	$15.50–16.00	$15.00
Good	14.00–15.00	14.50–15.00	14.00–14.50	13.00–14.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–14.50
Medium	13.50–14.00	13.50–14.50	13.00–14.00	12.00–13.00	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00
Common	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	11.50–12.50	11.00–12.00	12.00–13.00	12.50–13.00
Cows—						
Good	12.00–12.50	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	11.50–12.00	12.50–13.00	12.00–12.50
Medium	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	10.50–11.00	11.00–12.00	10.00–11.00
Common	9.50–11.00	9.50–11.00	9.50–11.00	9.50–10.00	10.00–11.00	9.00–10.00
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	10.00–12.00	10.00–11.00	10.50–11.00
Medium	.....	.....	.....	8.00– 9.00	9.00–10.00	9.50–10.00
Common	7.50– 7.75	8.00– 8.25	7.50– 7.75	7.00– 7.50	8.00– 9.00	9.00– 9.50
Fresh veal:						
Choice	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	17.00–18.00	16.00–18.00	18.00–19.00	17.00–19.00
Good	14.00–15.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	14.00–16.00	16.00–17.00	14.00–16.00
Medium	13.00–14.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	12.00–14.00	14.00–15.00	12.00–13.00
Common	11.00–12.00	12.00–13.00	11.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	12.00–14.00	10.00–11.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	22.00–23.00	21.00–22.00	22.00–23.00	23.00–24.00
10–12 lbs. average	17.00–18.00	16.50–18.00	21.00–22.00	20.00–21.00	21.00–22.00	22.00–23.00
12–14 lbs. average	16.00–17.00	15.50–16.50	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	21.00–22.00
14–16 lbs. average	14.50–15.50	15.00–15.50	18.00–19.00	17.00–19.00	17.00–18.00	20.00–21.00
16 lbs. and over	13.50–14.50	14.00–14.50	17.00–18.00	15.00–17.00	15.00–17.00	19.00–20.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	13.00–14.50	12.50–14.00	13.50–14.50	14.00–15.00	15.00–17.00	15.00–16.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	14.50–15.00	14.50–15.00	13.50–14.00	.....	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	13.50–14.00	13.50–14.00	13.00–13.50	14.00–15.00	14.00–16.00	14.00–15.00
Butts—						
Boston style	15.00–16.50	15.50–17.00	16.50–17.50	16.00–18.00	17.00–19.00	16.00–19.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Spring lamb	24.00–27.00	28.00–29.00	30.00–32.00	22.00–25.00	24.00–28.00	30.00–33.00
Choice	25.00–26.00	26.00–27.00	29.00–30.00	22.00–24.00	24.00–25.00	28.00–30.00
Good	23.00–24.00	25.00–26.00	27.00–29.00	20.00–22.00	22.00–23.00	25.00–27.00
Medium	20.00–22.00	23.00–25.00	26.00–27.00	15.00–17.00	18.00–21.00	23.00–25.00
Common	15.00–20.00	20.00–23.00	24.00–25.00	10.00–12.00	15.00–18.00	20.00–23.00
Mutton—						
Good	13.00–15.00	17.00–18.00	18.00–20.00	13.00–14.00	14.00–16.00	16.00–19.00
Medium	10.00–12.00	14.00–16.00	15.00–18.00	9.00–11.00	11.00–13.00	15.00–17.00
Common	6.00– 8.00	9.00–13.00	10.00–14.00	6.00– 8.00	7.00–10.00	12.00–15.00

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 522.)

moderate supplies, coupled with a fair shipping outlet, caused the market to strengthen and a good portion of the early loss was regained.

Compared with the preceding week's close, Saturday's top at $10.75 was 10¢ lower and the bulk at $10-$10.75 was 5¢-10¢ lower. The bulk of good butchers at $10.45-$10.75 were steady to 10¢ lower, and good smooth packing sows ruled strong to 15¢ higher because of an active shipping demand. Common grades were about steady. On Saturday packing sows sold mostly at $9-$9.75 with smooth 300-350 lb. kinds up to $10.

Pigs were in active demand and higher early in the week, but later reacted because of the lack of a suitable shipping outlet. The close was mostly 25¢ lower. Bulk of the good 100-130 lb. pigs cleared on Saturday at $9.50-$10.25. Stock pigs at Kansas City and St. Paul continued in active demand, clearing mostly at $10.50-$11.

BETTER GRADES IN DEMAND.

Big packers were liberal buyers of the better grades of hogs all week, neglecting the heavy mixed packing grades until near the week-end. Shippers took less than 20,000 hogs during the week or about 11% of the receipts, compared with nearly 21,000 or 13% during the preceding week.

A comparison of current hog prices with those prevailing at this time a year ago shows that for the week under review the top at Chicago was $11 and the average cost $10.32, compared with a top of $8.30 and an average cost of $7.97 during the corresponding week last year.

Sheep.—Severe declines in dressed lamb and mutton prices contributed largely to dull and rapidly declining markets for sheep and lambs on foot during the week. These declines followed in the wake of heavy slaughter of ovine stock during the first week of June, continued liberal receipts of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia lambs, and an increased marketward movement of natives from other sections.

At the week-end new crop fat lambs showed declines of $2-$2.25 at Chicago, yearlings showed a drop of $1-$1.25, and matured fat sheep a slump of 50¢-75¢. Other points showed commensurate decline. The break carried best native lambs down to $12.50 at Chicago and put cull ends on a $6-$7 basis, while choice, fed lambs, which on June 15 took the yearling classification, could not pass $11.25 at the week-end. Choice two-year-old wethers, mostly "breakers," sold down to $7.50. Some good, strong-weight, aged wethers brought $4.50, and heavy fat ewes went begging at $2.50-$3. Best fat, handy ewes went to slaughterers at $6-$6.50.

The free movement of new crop lambs from the Southeast thus far this season, while having a depressing influence on the trade at the moment, is expected to relieve the pressure later on. Furthermore, the big hay crop, good pasture, and the easy money market, lead many to believe that a broad demand for feeding and breeding stock will develop a month hence. Many in the trade are firmly convinced that the market is now passing through the worst period of the current year. Breeding stock is already finding an active call, and when the harvesting of hay and small grains is well advanced a demand for feeders is expected to manifest itself. A few early lambs from Idaho are showing up but it is expected that the main part of the western lamb movement will be late.

Opening, June 19.—Dry-fed beef steers of good choice quality and condition were fairly numerous, while the better grades of butcher she stock were scarce. Such kinds held largely steady, as did canners and cutters. Slow trade and weak to 25¢ lower prices marked the trade on the lower grades of beef steers and fat she stock, yearlings reflecting the most decline. Matured beef steers topped at $9.75. Best light yearlings, in load lots, brought $9.30, but the bulk of the young cattle turned from $8.50 down. Bulls and stockers were weak to 25¢ lower while veal calves declined 25¢-50¢.

Activity on the part of shippers who bought about 13,000 hogs created an uneven market, light and medium weights selling strong to 10¢ higher, while heavierweights, mixed hogs, and packing sows declined 10¢-25¢ The top was $10.85. This price was paid for one load of 200 lb. hogs. The bulk of sales ranged $9.85-$10.75.

The recent decline in fat lambs and sheep was stopped, at least temporarily, trading becoming more active and prices steady to strong. Four loads of Idaho new crop lambs topped at $12.85. Best dry-fed yearlings brought $11, wethers $7.50, and light native ewes $6.50.

MAY MEAT SUPPLIES AT THREE EASTERN MARKETS.

	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
RECEIPTS.						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers.....carcasses..	15,002	14,460	37,338	33,420	13,018	11,999
Cows.....do....	5,103	5,200	2,492	2,746	2,362	3,136
Bulls.....do....	312	335	770	977	977	922
Veal.....do....	5,719	5,028	50,821	52,182	9,781	10,770
Hogs.....do....	.....	.....	.....	735	.....	.....
Lamb.....do....	47,282	63,623	105,026	90,029	31,722	33,183
Mutton.....do....	2,242	3,010	31,465	43,508	7,960	12,545
Pork cuts.....pounds..	1,103,427	1,401,552	3,916,040	442,689	1,952,362	2,197,022
Beef cuts.....do....	.....	.....	564,023	3,311,077	.....	.....
LOCAL SLAUGHTER.						
Federal inspection:						
Cattle.....carcasses..	6,615	6,038	51,239	50,043	11,101	10,612
Calves.....do....	17,887	18,463	85,795	85,860	8,661	7,667
Hogs.....do....	73,437	61,010	207,262	192,926	84,520	85,270
Sheep.....do....	31,748	33,546	[1] 176,315	204,714	25,030	29,582
City inspection:						
Cattle.....do....	156	93	478	333	1,507	911
Calves.....do....	1,886	1,832	12,721	13,460	5,002	3,866
Hogs.....do....	5,470	4,733	58	33	712	400
Sheep.....do....	1	.....	3,091	2,808	9,643	9,060

[1] Includes 9 goats.

Selling of Live Stock for Future Delivery Begun in Argentina.

The sale of live stock for future delivery began on the live-stock exchange in Buenos Aires on May 29, according to a cablegram received from the United States agricultural commissioner in Buenos Aires.

The promoters of this new plan in the Argentine market believe that it will result in better organization of the live-stock business, prevent violent fluctuations, and improve conditions generally.

Argentine Meat Arrives.

The steamship *Van Dyke* from Argentina arrived at New York on June 9 with 675 carcasses of beef weighing 972,500 lbs., 282 bags of beef cuts weighing 32,868 lbs., 15,000 carcasses of lamb weighing 576,358 lbs., 2,000 carcasses of mutton weighing 104,570 lbs., and 32 crates of pork tenderloin weighing 2,400 lbs. In addition to the above the cargo included 2,500 carcasses of lamb weighing 90,330 lbs. consigned to Canada, and 1,300 quarters of beef consigned to American importers for which no weight was reported.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION DURING MAY, 1922.

Station.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
Chicago	176,691	67,319	208,739	1	558,739
Fort Worth	14,315	7,589	8,169	.....	38,342
Kansas City	75,496	18,171	97,561	43	311,019
National Stock Yards	20,333	12,627	25,189	.....	119,645
Omaha	87,332	3,136	108,575	10	205,915
St. Louis	15,997	4,520	5,664	.....	152,173
Sioux City	26,766	800	5,630	.....	109,652
South St. Joseph	24,502	4,197	49,346	.....	151,574
South St. Paul	19,520	37,907	6,657	.....	182,410
All other establishments	241,242	245,074	356,539	444	1,886,701
Total: May, 1922	702,203	401,340	872,069	498	3,716,170
May, 1921	569,979	366,798	984,903	843	3,274,114
11 months ending May, 1922	7,147,039	3,535,336	10,940,299	13,654	35,370,135
11 months ending May, 1921	7,539,386	3,526,511	11,336,366	19,667	34,084,714

Horses slaughtered at all establishments, 56. Inspections of lard at all establishments, 149,081,923 lbs.; compound and other substitutes, 25,390,278 lbs. Corresponding inspections for May, 1921: Lard, 139,777,320 lbs.; compound and other substitutes, 31,499,216 lbs.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	June 16.	June 9.	May 19.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average..	$27.00-30.50	$28.50-30.50	$28.00-30.50
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average..	30.00-32.50	31.00-33.00	31.00-33.00
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 average....	16.75-19.00	16.75-18.50	16.00-18.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average....	26.00-26.50	26.00-27.00	25.00-26.50
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average....	32.00-35.00	35.00-36.00	32.00-35.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average..	16.00-16.00	16.00-16.75	15.75-16.50
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average....	12.00-12.00	12.00-12.50	11.75-12.75
Pure lard, tierces.	12.50-14.00	12.50-14.00	12.50-14.00
Compound lard, tierces.....	12.75-14.00	12.75-14.00	12.75-14.00

Australian Dairy Interests Decide Upon Export Standards.

A conference was recently held in Melbourne, Australia, between the State ministers of agriculture and dairy experts, according to reports received by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. This meeting was called by the Commonwealth Government for the purpose of considering means of improving the butter exported from Australia. The aim of the Government is to send a larger percentage of the choicest butter to markets in the United Kingdom.

The conference agreed to the adoption of one standard brand of butter and the establishment of uniformity in the treatment of butter for export. It was also decided that a central council representing the Commonwealth States and the trade should be appointed to advise the Commonwealth and State ministers in regard to export dairy produce standards and the adoption of an Australian brand.

Meat Export Control Board Established in New Zealand.

An important development in connection with New Zealand's meat export industry is the recent establishment of a meat export control board with power to control shipments and, if thought advisable, to adopt a national compulsory pool, reports a Wellington correspondent of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. At present the board is devoting its efforts to the reduction of freezing charges, overseas freights, and handling charges on the London market. It is unlikely that a compulsory marketing pool for overseas shipments will be formed.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FROZEN AND CURED FISH, MAY 15, 1922.

[Thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Species.	Total holdings Apr. 15, 1921.	Total holdings May 15, 1921.	Total holdings Apr. 15, 1922.	Frozen since Apr. 15, 1922.	Total holdings May 15, 1922.[1]
FROZEN FISH.					
Bluefish	162	126	85	3	76
Butterfish	233	181	174	.....	32
Ciscoes	3,331	2,783	2,023	15	1,394
Ciscoes (tullibees)	(2)	(2)	1,293	.....	1,221
Cod, haddock, hake, pollock	2,236	1,991	674	52	501
Croakers	236	219	27	11	37
Halibut	1,965	2,773	2,552	60	2,877
Herring, sea	2,654	1,988	757	117	618
Lake trout	936	896	262	101	401
Mackerel	841	675	382	273	671
Rockfishes	37	47	42	.....	39
Sablefish	250	208	707	90	651
Salmon, silver and fall	1,026	801	536	12	406
Salmon, steelhead trout	(3)	(3)	268	.....	183
Salmon, all other	874	665	868	149	725
Sea bass	36	23	47	7	49
Shad	52	77	62	29	66
Shad roe	23	18	37	22	55
Smelts, eulachon, etc	304	293	448	1	361
Squeteagues or "sea trout"	290	253	415	10	359
Squid	741	1,250	514	207	619
Whitefish	1,400	1,067	1,633	8	1,483
Whiting	2,606	2,366	602	105	499
Miscellaneous	8,211	7,646	3,077	710	3,352
Total	28,444	26,346	17,485	1,982	16,675
CURED FISH.					
Herring	10,776	10,111	12,861	.....	10,887
Mild cured salmon	1,980	1,644	2,002	.....	1,769

[1] The quantities in this column include fish frozen when imported which do not appear in the fourth column.
[2] Ciscoes were combined under one heading prior to Jan. 15, 1922.
[3] Steelhead trout were included with salmon (all other) prior to Jan. 15, 1922.

AVERAGE PRICES OF LIVE STOCK AND MEATS, MAY, 1921 AND 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

Live stock.	Chicago.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		East St. Louis.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
CATTLE.								
Beef steers:								
Medium and heavy wt. (1,100 lbs. up)—								
Choice and prime	$9.09	$8.97	$8.62	$8.68	$8.65	$8.46	$8.90	$8.88
Good	8.52	8.44	8.07	8.18	8.10	7.98	8.51	8.47
Medium	7.98	7.96	7.67	7.71	7.57	7.55	7.92	7.82
Common	7.39	7.41	7.21	7.20	7.09	7.07	7.31	6.95
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—								
Choice and prime	9.20	9.09	8.65	8.76	8.75	8.58	9.06	8.90
Good	8.58	8.55	8.03	8.24	8.21	8.10	8.55	8.47
Medium	7.89	8.04	7.60	7.74	7.62	7.63	7.98	7.82
Common	7.13	7.69	7.03	7.10	6.88	7.06	7.06	6.91
Butcher cattle:								
Heifers, common to choice	7.23	7.18	0.51	6.81	6.77	6.47	7.80	7.64
Cows, common to choice	6.26	5.98	5.63	5.66	5.97	5.81	6.07	5.68
Bulls, bologna and beef	5.85	5.49	5.34	4.85	5.58	4.92	5.63	5.26
Canners and cutters:								
Cows and heifers	3.78	4.11	3.25	3.76	3.53	3.93	3.52	3.60
Canner steers	3.75	5.22	3.65	4.24	3.72	4.20	3.84	4.03
Veal calves:								
Light to medium wt., med. to choice	8.66	8.46	7.60	7.90	8.18	9.44	8.13	7.63
Heavy weight, common to choice	6.03	5.99	0.18	6.72	6.68	6.78	6.97	6.29
Feeder steers:								
1,000 lbs. up, common to choice	7.72	6.98	7.46	7.11	7.30	6.93	6.86	6.53
750–1,000 lbs., common to choice	7.55	6.98	7.29	7.17	7.04	6.84	6.79	6.12
Stock cattle:								
Steers, common to choice	6.84	6.80	6.18	6.62	6.37	6.75	5.84	5.68
Cows and heifers, common to choice	4.93	5.16	4.92	5.09	4.83	5.40	4.70	4.85
Calves, good and choice	.....	.....	7.06	7.49	7.55	7.48	.....	6.35
Calves, common and medium	.....	.....	5.11	5.97	5.86	6.16	.....	4.55
HOGS.								
Top	9.05	11.00	8.55	10.75	8.65	10.60	9.30	10.91
Bulk of sales	8.40	10.50	8.01	10.34	7.84	10.15	8.55	10.64
Heavy (250 lbs. up) medium to choice	8.29	10.49	7.71	10.30	7.74	10.15	8.19	10.51
Medium (200–250 lbs.) medium to choice	8.49	10.65	7.94	10.42	8.04	10.24	8.45	10.65
Light (150–200 lbs.) common to choice	8.56	10.76	8.10	10.38	8.14	10.31	8.56	10.61
Light lights (130–150 lbs.) com. to choice	8.46	10.53	7.97	10.31	.....	.....	8.54	10.45
Packing sows:								
Smooth (250 lbs. up)	7.63	9.65	6.73	9.19	7.25	9.53	6.86	9.12
Rough (200 lbs. up)	7.17	9.35	6.05	8.88	6.62	9.09	6.45	8.75
Pigs (130 lbs. down) medium to choice	8.06	10.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.28	9.95
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down) com. to choice	.....	.....	8.03	10.19	7.87	9.88	7.73	9.60
SHEEP.								
Lambs:								
84 lbs. down, medium to prime	10.76	12.45	10.05	12.03	10.44	12.34	9.85	11.97
85 lbs. up, medium to prime	10.36	12.20	9.62	.....	10.07	12.03	9.45	.....
Culls and common	8.28	9.31	7.98	9.08	8.46	9.35	7.50	9.25
Spring lambs	11.84	14.67	10.78	13.36	11.34	14.24	11.10	14.20
Feeder, medium to choice	7.69	.....	7.80	.....	7.83	11.68	.....	.....
Yearling wethers, medium to prime	8.88	10.18	8.05	9.63	8.22	9.81	7.84	9.69
Wethers, medium to prime	6.65	7.99	5.98	7.47	6.66	8.12	.....	7.37
Ewes, medium to choice	6.06	6.32	5.48	6.25	6.00	6.30	5.45	5.84
Ewes, culls and common	3.38	3.44	3.33	3.73	3.53	3.60	3.25	3.17

Meats.	Chicago.		New York.		Boston.		Philadelphia.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
BEEF AND VEAL.								
Beef:								
Steer—								
Choice	$17.25	$14.99	$16.97	$15.03	$15.24	.....	.....	$15.00
Good	15.94	14.37	15.64	14.34	15.02	$13.64	$15.75	14.21
Medium	14.76	13.50	14.71	13.58	14.59	13.15	15.00	13.56
Common	13.43	12.22	13.16	12.91	.....	12.38	13.89	.....
Cow—								
Good	13.95	12.04	13.39	11.59	13.83	12.13	14.19	15.36
Medium	12.84	11.00	12.40	10.43	13.25	11.63	13.21	11.40
Common	10.95	9.89	.....	9.53	.....	10.86	.....	10.67
Bull—								
Medium	.....	.....	11.42	9.81	11.21	8.42	.....	.....
Common	10.48	8.22	10.59	9.28	10.09	7.48	10.22	8.85
Veal:								
Choice	17.43	16.98	.....	17.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Good	15.78	15.04	16.30	14.20	.....	.....	16.98	17.52
Medium	13.83	13.74	14.58	12.70	12.85	13.50	15.35	15.62
Common	11.03	10.30	12.47	10.78	11.55	11.14	12.59	13.88
PORK AND LARD.								
Fresh pork cuts:								
Hams, 12–16 lbs. average	23.00	26.62	24.08	27.30	.....	28.70	.....	.....
Loins—								
8–10 lbs.	21.55	23.37	22.98	23.76	23.98	22.93	23.13	24.02
10–12 lbs.	19.68	21.84	21.28	22.54	22.91	21.96	21.93	22.88
12–14 lbs.	18.18	19.96	19.90	21.74	20.08	20.61	20.13	21.32
14–16 lbs.	16.55	18.48	18.35	20.74	17.58	19.24	18.15	19.70
16 lbs. and over	14.45	17.31	17.13	19.74	16.45	17.56	.....	17.65
Shoulders—								
Skinned	12.85	14.29	13.66	15.50	.....	.....	13.70	15.39
Picnics—								
4–6 lbs.	11.45	13.91	.....	.....	13.53	15.25	12.45	14.50
6–8 lbs.	9.50	13.41	11.86	14.50	12.75	14.75	.....	.....
Butts, Boston style	14.13	16.73	15.60	17.98	.....	.....	16.18	18.13
Spare ribs	8.96	9.93	11.80	11.95	12.50	12.28	.....	.....
Cured pork cuts:								
Hams, smoked	25.16	29.15	25.50	31.20	27.75	29.40	29.75	32.00
Shoulders, picnics, smoked	15.35	17.18	15.00	17.10	13.63	15.00	15.13	16.55
Bacon, breakfast	25.69	26.25	29.50	28.10	29.00	27.30	27.75	26.00
Lard	11.88	13.15	12.44	13.23	10.97	13.75	10.25	11.98
Lard compound	9.63	13.38	8.75	13.53	8.29	13.45	8.50	12.32
LAMB AND MUTTON.								
Lamb:								
Spring lamb	28.57	31.29	29.10	21.80	26.61	31.35	25.06	31.56
Choice	23.95	29.86	25.98	30.30	25.08	30.22	25.97	30.88
Good	21.53	28.54	24.23	27.32	24.00	28.74	24.80	29.19
Medium	19.03	27.02	22.05	24.86	22.06	26.98	23.30	27.63
Common	15.78	24.81	.....	22.74	.....	24.76	21.33	25.67
Mutton:								
Good	15.05	19.76	15.55	20.08	15.82	19.67	16.95	20.05
Medium	13.05	17.70	14.28	17.16	14.08	16.48	15.65	18.20
Common	10.55	13.76	10.87	15.16	11.85	13.62	.....	14.96

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER PRICES HOLD FAIRLY STEADY; FLUCTUATIONS MINOR

Heavier Receipts Absorbed by Increased Storing Demand—Increased Production Reported.

The condition of the butter markets during the week ending June 17 was typical of recent weeks. There were no sensational changes in prices or conditions, and only minor fluctuations occurred. The week opened steady with the price of 92 score unchanged from Saturday of the previous week, but prices had again reached a high point for the month and buyers began to hold off. The result was a decline of ½¢ at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and 1¢ at Chicago. From this point advances began and by Thursday the markets were again at the same level as on Monday.

But with the higher prices the same signs of weakness appeared which prevailed early in the week. Recent prices of 92 score on the four markets have averaged around 35¢ at Chicago, 36¢ at New York and Boston, and 36½¢ at Philadelphia. Any advances above these prices have always weakened the markets and any declines have always resulted in added strength.

INCREASED STORING DEMAND.

This very steady condition indicates that supply and demand have been fairly constant, as every increase in the receipts has been followed by a corresponding increase in the demand. The consuming demand is far from large enough to absorb the total make at this season, and although speculation is not encouraged by small fluctuations there evidently were enough members of the trade who considered prevailing prices on a safe basis for storing butter to keep receipts from accumulating. However, this conviction has been far from general.

Since early in June a large proportion of the trade who ordinarily store have believed that lower prices would prevail later on. But as the month has progressed and the increased receipts have been absorbed without materially affecting prices, more and more of these buyers have come in to supply their needs in June storage butter, thereby helping to keep prices stable.

During the week there was an increase in the receipts of medium and undergrade butter beyond the needs of buyers. As a result there were accumulations and some tendency toward a spreading of values between the different scores. Since butter for storing purposes is usually chosen from the better grades the top scores were always readily moved. Much of the butter scoring 92 and higher was stored and a large proportion of the cars of 90 score centralized were also disposed of in this way. Lower scores, especially the small and miscellaneous lots, could usually be moved only at concessions. Some of the usually finer marks, especially those coming from the more southerly producing sections where the weather has been very warm, have been running off in quality and these have increased the supply of undergrades. Summery, oily, and fishy flavors were most prevalent. Speaking generally, however, the quality of receipts was still very good.

Reports from reliable sources indicate that the make of butter is increasing. Receipts for the four markets through the first half of the week were over 12,000 tubs heavier than for the same period the week before.

The report of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Association for the week ending June 10 showed an increase in the make of the plants reporting of 6.6% over the previous week and an increase over the same week of last year of 26.2%. In addition, advices from shippers indicated increases in the size of shipments. There is no doubt but that production is heavier than a year ago, but this is offset to some extent by a daily movement into storage which has been running heavier than during the same period last year.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, WEEK ENDING JUNE 17, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	36½	35½	37	37	37½
Tuesday	36	34½	36½	36½	(1)
Wednesday	36½	35	37	37	37¾
Thursday	36½	35½	37	37	38¼
Friday	36	35¾	36½	37	38½
Saturday	36	35¾	36½	(1)	38½
Average for week	36.25	35.34	36.75	36.90	38.10
Previous week	36.25	35.04	36.75	36.83	37.79
Corresponding week last year	32.83	32.25	33.29	33.80	33.58

AMERICAN CHEESE. (No. 1 fresh twins.)	New York	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[2]	Wisconsin.
Monday	18½–19	18¼–18¾	20 –20½	18¼	17¾
Tuesday	19 –19½	18¼–18¾	20½–21	(1)	17¾
Wednesday	19 –19½	18¼–18¾	20½–21	17½	18¼
Thursday	19 –19½	18¼–18¾	20 –20½	17½	18¼
Friday	19 –19½	18¼–18¾	20 –20½	16½	18¼
Saturday	19 –19½	18¼–18¾	(1)	16½	18¼
Average for week	19.17	18.50	20.45	17.25	18.08
Previous week	18.25	18.58	19.79	18.08	18.25
Coresponding week last year	15 50	14.71	16.25	16.08	13.79

[1] Holiday [2] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	35½	Friday	35¾
Tuesday	34½	Saturday	35¾
Wednesday	35½		
Thursday	35¾	Average	35.42

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending June 17.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	22,265,247	21,448,651	18,737,420
Receipts since Jan. 1	291,302,694	269,037,447	242,086,797
Put in cold storage	7,253,329	7,776,340	6,389,245
Withdrawn from cold storage	569,500	506,617	1,062,109
Change during week	+6,683,829	+7,269,723	+5,327,136
Total holdings	22,415,560	15,731,731	26,818,369
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	5,095,867	4,871,144	4,987,793
Receipts since Jan. 1	83,766,298	78,670,431	82,504,917
Put in cold storage	2,167,414	2,353,058	2,676,252
Withdrawn from cold storage	859,800	761,405	1,059,751
Change during week	+1,307,614	+1,591,653	+1,616,501
Total holdings	9,252,464	7,944,850	11,483,085
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	3,829,546	3,696,616	2,445,546
Receipts since Jan. 1	86,427,862	82,598,316	76,494,908
Put in cold storage	1,380,078	1,691,530	779,941
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,424,100	2,730,570	2,111,815
Change during week	−1,044,022	−1,039,040	−1,331,874
Total holdings	26,942,015	27,986,037	23,028,624
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	484,649	473,288	367,794
Receipts since Jan. 1	10,464,452	9,979,803	9,632,168
Put in cold storage	242,220	237,020	115,169
Withdrawn from cold storage	13,922	16,135	13,147
Change during week	+228,298	+220,885	+102,022
Total holdings	4,521,185	4,292,887	3,520,697

UNCERTAIN FEELING STILL IN EVIDENCE ON CHEESE MARKETS

Prices Firm but Sensitive—Much Interest Shown in Storing—Production Outlook Good.

Despite the fairly active demand which characterized the cheese markets during the week ending June 17, a feeling of uncertainty was still in evidence. Apparently, there was considerable interest in storing but most dealers, especially those in the distributing markets, did not have sufficient confidence in the present price trend to assume any great risk by buying liberally for storage purposes.

Considerable storing was reported from Wisconsin primary markets during the week, the bulk of the trading centering around Daisies. But the movement into storage continued relatively slow at the four cities for which figures are available, amounting to about 2,000,000 lbs. However, the increase in storage stocks during the first half of June is almost equal to the increase during the same period last year.

TRADERS OPERATE CAUTIOUSLY.

Prices in the distributing markets advanced slightly during the week, except at Chicago. The advances appeared to be the result of advances at country points rather than the result of an increased demand. Any increase in asking prices, however, made it necessary to transact business on close margins as traders generally operated cautiously. Regardless of these conditions all markets were firm at the close of the week, although the undertone was sensitive.

Considerable interest is attached to the trend of cheese production just at this season. In Wisconsin it is felt that production has about reached its high point. Moreover, it is reported that cream buyers are offering such attractive prices at certain points in the brick cheese territory that it is more than likely that brick cheese manufacture may be somewhat influenced, though this condition, apparently, has not affected factories making American type cheese. If butter markets continue to maintain the steady to firm tone of the past month, this same influence, however, may bear on American cheese production, especially if cheese prices show any material decline. On the other hand, should such price declines occur buyers would take hold of goods and this would give support to the market.

The uncertainty of developments during the next few months is what accounts for hesitancy on the part of many dealers. Wisconsin pastures in those parts of the State where cheese is the principal dairy product are said to be holding up well as there have been abundant rains recently.

Florida marketed 50 carloads of onions during March and April. No onion shipments were reported from that State last spring. Arizona also shipped a few carloads this season.

California Eggs Shipped East.

A total of 1,105 cars of eggs were shipped from California to points in Eastern States during 1921. These shipments originated as follows: San Francisco, 214 cars; Petaluma, 744; Los Angeles, 70; San Diego, 39; and miscellaneous, 38 cars. Total shipments during 1920 amounted to 920 cars.

REPORT OF THE FLUID MILK MARKET FOR JUNE.

Wholesale and Retail Milk Prices at Cities.
[Per quart.]

State.	City.	Dealers' buying price at city.	Selling price.[1] On routes. Wholesale trade.		Selling price.[1] On routes. Family trade.	Selling price.[1] At retail stores.	Prevailing B. F. test of milk sold.
		Bulk.	Bulk.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	
		Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Per cent.*
Alabama	Birmingham	5.54–5.85	10	.....	16	14	4.0–4.5
Arkansas	Little Rock	.....	6.25	10	13	13	4.0
California	Los Angeles	7.74	11.25	13	14	14	4.0
	Long Beach	7.35	10.75	12	14	14	4.0
	San Diego	7.95	10.5	12.75	15	15	3.8
	San Francisco	6.55	9.83	10–11	12–13	12	3.6–4.0
Colorado	Colorado Springs	5.20	6.25	9	10	10–11	3.3–3.7
	Denver	3.01–3.76	6.25	7–8	9–10	8–10	3.5–3.7
Connecticut	Hartford	7.05	10	12	14	10–14	3.6–4.2
	New Haven	7.05	11.25	12	14	14	3.8
Delaware	Wilmington	5.18	9	11	11	12–13	3.6–3.7
District of Columbia	Washington	6.25	9	10	13	10–12	3.5–4.0
Florida	Jacksonville	5.97	10–12.5	.....	13–15	13–15	3.5–4.0
	Miami	12.51	15	17.5	20	22	3.5
Georgia	Atlanta	4.51	7.5–8.75	9–10	15	11–15	4.0
Idaho	Wallace	.....	12.5	15	15	20	3.4–3.6
Illinois	Chicago	4.53	5.5–9	11	12	12	3.5
	Peoria	4.30	6.25–7	8–9	10–12	11–12	3.2–3.8
	Rockford	3.44	4.5	6	8	8	3.6
Indiana	Fort Wayne	3.76	8	9	11	11	3.6
	Indianapolis	3.31–3.76	6.75–7.5	8–8.5	10	10	3.6–3.8
	South Bend	3.87	6.5	.....	9	9	3.7
Iowa	Burlington	4.73	.....	6.25	8.33	10	.....
	Davenport	4.30	6.25	8	10	10	3.8
	Des Moines	4.08–4.30	7–8	8–9	11	9–12	3.2–3.8
	Sioux City	3.98	6.25	8.5	10	10	3.6
Kansas	Kansas City	4.64	.....	9	11	.....	.....
	Topeka	3.22	6.25	7–8	9–10	8–10	3.25–3.8
Kentucky	Lexington	4.49	6.25–7.5	8.75–9	10–14	10–13	4.0–5.0
	Louisville	3.80	6.0	7	9	9	3.8–4.0
Louisiana	Alexandria	5.00	8.75	10	13	13	4.0
	New Orleans	6.53	8.75	12	14	14	4.0
Maryland	Baltimore	5.63	9–10.5	11–12	12	12–14	4.0
	Cumberland	6.88	10	11	13	13	4.0–4.5
Massachusetts	Boston	5.85–6.34	7.5	10	12.5	10	3.7
	Fall River	7.57	10	10–11	12–13	12–13	.....
	Pittsfield	6.28	10	11	13	10–13	3.7
	Springfield	6.00–6.49	9	10	12	12	3.7
Michigan	Detroit	4.58–4.69	8–9.5	10–11	11–12	9–12	.....
	Grand Rapids	4.30–4.88	7	8	10	8–10	3.5–3.7
	Kalamazoo	5.50–5.59	8.75	9–10	11	11	3.8–4.0
Minnesota	Duluth	4.30	6.5	8	10	10	3.8
	Minneapolis	3.87–4.94	6.75–7.75	8.5	10	10	3.2–3.7
	St. Paul (1st half month.)	4.51	7.75	8.5	10	10	3.5
Missouri	Kansas City	3.87–5.05	7.5–8.75	8–10	11–12	9–12	3.7–3.8
	St. Louis	4.41	7	8	10	10	3.5
Montana	Butte	4.15	7.5	9–10	11–12	10–12	3.5–3.6
	Kalispell	4.84	8.75	9	10	10	3.5
Nebraska	Omaha	4.30	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Nevada	Carson City	6.02	8.75	10	10	10	3.5
New Hampshire	Concord	5.70	8.125	10	12	12	3.0–4.0
New Jersey	Trenton	5.74	8–10	11	11	13	3.65
New York	Buffalo	5.39	7.5–8	9.5	11	11	.....
	New York	[2] 3.76–4.19	7–8	12–13	13	13–15	3.6–3.8
	Rochester	4.84	8.5–9.5	9–9.5	11	11	3.5
	Syracuse	3.87–4.71	7	11–12	13–14	13–14	3.5–3.7
North Carolina	Biltmore	6.45	.....	12–14	14–17	14–17	4.0–4.8
North Dakota	Fargo	4.26	6.25	8	.....	10	3.5
	Jamestown	4.30	6.25	7	9	9	3.5
Oklahoma	Tulsa	3.76	7.5–8.75	10	12–15	15–16	4.0–4.5
Ohio	Akron	5.59	8.5	9	11	11	3.5
	Cleveland	4.62–4.84	7–7.5	8–9	10–11	8–11	3.5
	Cincinnati	4.73–4.94	8.5–9	11	12	12	3.5–3.8
	Dayton	5.91–6.01	7.5	9	11	11	3.8
	Toledo	4.62–4.84	9–10	9.5	11	11	3.4
Oregon	Astoria	.....	5	8	8	10	4.0–4.2
	Portland	3.76	7.5	8	11	.....	3.8
	Salem	4.34	8	9.5	12	12	4.3
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	4.58	9.5	9.5	11	11	3.5
	Philadelphia	5.24–5.80	8.5–9	10	11	11	.....
	Pittsburgh	5.99	7.75–8.25	11.5	12	.....	3.6–3.8
	Scranton	4.84	8	10	12	11–12	3.5–3.7
Rhode Island	Newport	7.84	12	12	14	14	3.9
	Providence	6.34	9	10.5	13	.....	3.7
South Carolina	Charleston	7.99	13	15	18	18	3.8
South Dakota	Sioux Falls	4.30	7.5	8	10	10	3.5–3.6
Tennessee	Chattanooga	3.76–4.30	10	10	12–14	12–14	4.0
	Memphis	6.00	7.5	10	13–16	12–15	4.0
	Nashville	3.93	8.25	9	11	11	4.2
Texas	Dallas	4.73	7.5	10	12	10–12	4.0
	El Paso	4.62	7.5	9	13	13	4.0
	Galveston	6.23	11.25–12.5	11.25–12	15	12–16	4.0
	Houston	4.51	8.75	10	14	14	4.0–4.2
Utah	Salt Lake City	4.00–4.23	6.25	8–11	8–9	10	3.6–3.8
Virginia	Richmond	7.69–7.95	10	12	13	.....	3.8
	Roanoke	6.98	10	12	14	.....	3.6
Washington	Bremerton	5.65	8.75	10	12	12	3.6
	Seattle	4.73	8	8.5	12	10–12	3.5
	Spokane	4.13–4.41	7–7.5	8	10	10	3.7–4.0
West Virginia	Clarksburg	5.48	8.75	12	13	15	4.0
	Wheeling	6.06	9	10	12	12	3.8
Wisconsin	Beloit	3.44	5.75	7	8	7	3.5
	Milwaukee	3.87–4.73	6.5	7.5	9	7.5–9	3.4–3.6
	Madison	3.22	.....	6	7	7	.....
	Superior	4.51	6.5–7	8	10	10	3.7–3.8
	Wausau	3.01	.....	5	6	6	3.5

[1] These prices represent standard, or grade B milk, which is the grade most commonly sold, the butter-fat content varying from 3.3% to 4.5% in different cities.
[2] The dealer's buying price for New York City applies to milk purchased in the 200–210-mile zone.

Prices Paid Producers at Country Points [1] for Standard or Grade B Milk. (3.5% butter fat.)

Sections.	Number of local markets.	Range of prices per 100 lbs.	Average price.
New England	11	$2.24–$3.42	$2.83
Middle Atlantic	12	1.71– 2.10	1.93
East North Central	25	1.35– 2.27	1.78
West North Central	14	1.30– 2.00	1.66
South Atlantic	14	1.76– 4.65	2.79
East South Central	5	1.50– 2.32	1.75
West South Central	8	1.40– 2.71	1.93
Mountain	8	1.28– 2.80	2.00
Pacific	10	1.45– 3.40	2.24
United States	107	1.28– 4.65	2.08

[1] The prices at country points apply to milk delivered direct by farmers in their own cans to local milk shipping stations and near-by city milk plants. They show the range and average of prices actually received by producers supplying cities and differ from the dealers' buying prices by the costs of transportation applicable to different shipping points. The price per 100 lbs. may be reduced to price per quart by dividing by 46.53.

Comparison of May and June Prices for Same Markets.

Sections.	Number of local markets.	Average for— June, 1922.	May, 1922.	June, 1921.
New England	11	$2.83	$2.86	$3.14
Middle Atlantic	9	1.92	1.96	2.24
East North Central	20	1.77	1.73	2.13
West North Central	13	1.67	1.75	1.86
South Atlantic	11	2.79	2.82	2.87
East South Central	5	1.75	1.73	2.02
West South Central	7	1.82	2.07	3.05
Mountain	5	1.98	2.04	2.23
Pacific	6	2.12	2.04	3.07
United States	87	2.07	2.10	2.11

Retail Prices of Special Milk, Cream, and Buttermilk.

Cities.	Special milk per quart.	Certified milk per quart.	Light cream (18–20% B. F.) per half pint.	Cultured buttermilk per quart.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Boston	16	25	.....	.....
New York	16	27–28	15–18	24
Philadelphia	14	28	.....	11
Pittsburgh	.....	25	.....	9
Cincinnati	15	24	.....	14
Chicago	23	25	16	24
Minneapolis	.....	19–21	12	10–13
St. Louis	18	25	17	28
Washington	16–20	30	15	12
Jacksonville	18	.....	20	10
New Orleans	18	30	17	12
Memphis	.....	30	13–15	20
Portland	.....	21	.....	11
San Francisco	.....	23	15	.....
Average	17.40	25.40	15.72	15.23

The total property of 38,348 owners of farms in Paraguay, according to a compilation just completed by the Paraguayan national statistical office, is 80,606,668 acres, reports the American trade commissioner in that country. About 84% of the land of Paraguay is in the hands of 947 proprietors, who have holdings of more than 12,000 acres each.

The main sources of spinach in the late spring are the Norfolk section of Virginia, the Baltimore section of Maryland, and southern California. Car-lot shipments move from the territory around St. Louis, also. The season's movement from Virginia totaled about 2,200 cars on June 1. Maryland and California had shipped about 375 and 260 cars, respectively, by that date.

The Baldwin is the most common and best known variety of apple found on the Chicago market. Principal States shipping this variety are New York and Michigan.

Fruits and Vegetables

WATERMELON AND CANTALOUPE SHIPMENTS INCREASE HEAVILY

Movement of Leading Lines Steadily Increasing—Net Gain of 4,063 Cars Over Last Week.

The volume of carlot shipments of fruits and vegetables is fast advancing toward the peak movement of the year, which usually occurs in October. In view of the fact that 33,000 carloads of 12 principal fruits and vegetables were shipped between June 1 and 17, it is likely that the total movement this month will reach 65,000 cars. It is evident that there is a general increase in national supplies over last year, because in June, 1921, only 50,000 cars of these dozen commodities went to market and in May, 1921, only 36,000 cars were shipped compared with 51,000 shipped in May this year.

During the week ending June 17, there was an increase of 65 per cent in watermelon shipments compared with the previous week's movement. Shipments of new potatoes made a similar gain, 70 per cent of the present supplies being from Virginia and North Carolina. Cantaloupe shipments from the Imperial Valley totaled nearly 1,700 cars, a gain of 1,100 cars over the previous week. The movement from Georgia is now heavy and from 2,000 to 3,000 cars may come from that State during the season. The increase in shipments of cantaloupes from all sections was about 220 per cent over the previous week.

SHIPMENTS GAIN OVER 1921.

Compared with the previous week there was a net gain of 4,063 cars in shipments of 13 leading lines, and an increase of 5,000 cars over the corresponding week last year. Shipments of strawberries, old potatoes, and cabbage ,however, were all less than during the previous week.

Cantaloupes.—With a commercial cantaloupe acreage in Georgia five times greater than last year, that section is offering real competition to Imperial Valley cantaloupes on eastern markets. Standard crates of Green Meats and Salmon Tints sold at $1.75–$2.25 f. o. b. south Georgia points, whereas the cash track price at Brawley, Calif., averaged only $1.85. Georgia wrapped Green Meats, standard 45's, jobbed at $3.25–$3.50 in Baltimore, with California Salmon Tints ranging $7.50–$8. In other markets, however, cantaloupes from Georgia closed at lower prices. Pittsburgh sales of California stock declined to $4.50, or about half of the previous week's price.

Peaches.—Largest shipments of Georgia peaches this season will be of the Hiley variety. Movement was twice as heavy as the previous week, but with good demand the jobbing prices in consuming centers advanced 50c–$1 per crate except in New York where the week's arrivals of 125 cars weakened the market. Prospects are good for a large peach crop in North Carolina. Shipments have already begun to move from that section and from California. California will have the record production of the country—16,000,000 bus.

Cold weather in the spring of 1921 nearly wiped out the peaches in the Potomac Valley and the Ozark region, but this year about half a normal crop is expected in Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland, and even better results are forecast for Missouri, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. Production in New York is estimated as 50% greater than last year's short crop.

Tomatoes.—Mississippi has made an unprecedented record in tomato shipments this season. Nearly 200 carloads per day were forwarded during the week ending June 17 and the total Mississippi movement has exceeded 3,000 cars, or 1,000 more than were shipped during the 1921 season. Prices at shipping points and in city markets consequently declined about 25¢ per crate. As the Mississippi season closes, Texas will hold first place for a few weeks because the movement from that section is very late. F. o. b. prices at Jacksonville, Tex., closed at the same level as those in Mississippi. The Humboldt district of Tennessee began shipping last week. That State also expects to exceed its 1921 output of 360 cars.

HEAVY WATERMELON MOVEMENT.

Watermelons.—In spite of prolonged rains which threatened much damage to the south Georgia watermelon crop a short time ago, 1,200 carloads came from that section last week and the movement to date is four times heavier than to June 17, 1921. Melon shipments from Florida were unabated, 2,300 carloads coming from there during the week. Florida's total movement doubtless will reach 12,000 cars compared with 5,800 cars last season. Sales in eastern cities weakened to a range of $350–$550 per carload, and at country points in Georgia growers received as low as $60 for a car of small-sized watermelons, large sizes bringing $175–$200.

New potatoes.—The shipment of 5,000 cars of early potatoes to consuming centers last week made it possible for jobbers to purchase large lots at $2–$3 per bbl. cheaper than heretofore. Irish Cobblers from the Carolinas and Virginia ranged generally $3.50–$4.75. As usual, Eastern Shore stock nets the growers a premium, f. o. b. sales at Virginia points being closed at a level 50¢ above that in the Elizabeth City, N. C., section. The Eastern Shore of Maryland began shipping potatoes last week, and it will be only a short time until New Jersey's heavy movement is under way.

California Lettuce Shipments Gain.

California was still making weekly shipments of 100 carloads of lettuce late in June. Since the opening of the season last October, 10,000 cars of California lettuce have been sent to market, or 1,200 more than during the entire previous season.

Alabama has shipped three times as many white potatoes this season as last year.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Virginia Eastern Shore Irish Cobblers, No. 1—Barrels.

Market.	Week's carlot arrivals.	This season. June 19.	This season. June 12.	One year ago.
New York....	921	$4.25–4.50	$6.50–7.00	$2.75–3.00
Boston.....	320	5.50–5.75	7.50	3.75–4.00
Philadelphia..	542	3.50–3.75	6.25–6.50	3.00–3.25
Baltimore.....	175	3.25–3.50	5.50–6.00	2.75–3.00
Pittsburgh....	309	4.60–4.75	7.25–7.50	3.50–3.60
Cincinnati....	141	4.50	[1] 3.50–3.75	4.15–4.25
Chicago.....	493	[2] 5.75–6.00	[2] 6.55	[4] 4.25
St. Louis.....	180	[1] 2.50–3.10	[1] 2.75–3.25	3.60–4.00
Kansas City...	276	[1] 2.50–2.75	[1] 3.00–3.25	[1] 2.00–2.25

WATERMELONS, Florida and Georgia Tom Watsons, 22-30 lb. average—Bulk per car.

New York....	284	$400–550	$450–600	$500–850
Boston.....	50	[4] .30–.60	[4] .40–.65	[4] .40
Philadelphia..	112	300–400	500–800	550
Baltimore.....	58	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh....	101	350–425	450–525	550–600
Cincinnati....	100	[5] 40–60	[5] 25–45	[5] 60
Chicago.....	315	350–475	440–700	600–850
St. Louis.....	74	[6] 2.75–3.00	.....	[6] 3.00–4.25
Kansas City...	80	[6] 3.00	[6] 3.50	4.00–5.00

CANTALOUPES, California Salmon Tints—Standards 45's.

New York....	161	$8.00	$10.00–11.00	$3.75–4.00
Boston.....	30	7.00–7.50	9.00	3.75–4.00
Philadelphia..	54	6.00	8.00–10.00	3.75–4.00
Baltimore.....	18	7.50–8.00	8.00	4.00–4.25
Pittsburgh....	41	4.50–4.75	12.00	3.00–3.75
Cincinnati....	20	4.75–5.00	7.50–8.00	3.75
Chicago.....	120	4.00	7.50–8.00	3.50
St. Louis.....	23	5.00	7.50	3.50–3.75
Kansas City..	33	4.50	7.50–8.00	3.00–3.25

PEACHES, Georgia Carmans, Hileys, and Other Varieties—Bu. Basket—Sixes.

New York....	122	$4.50–4.75	$5.00	$3.00–3.50
Boston.....	5	4.50	3.00	3.00–3.50
Philadelphia..	30	3.50–4.25	3.00–3.50	2.75–3.25
Baltimore.....	11	3.75–4.00	2.75	2.75
Pittsburgh....	14	4.00–4.25	3.00–3.25	2.75–3.00
Cincinnati....	14	3.50	3.00–3.25	2.75–3.00
Chicago.....	32	3.50–3.75	3.75	2.75–3.00
St. Louis.....	4	3.75–1.25	2.75	3.00–3.25

TOMATOES, Mississippi Green and Turning, Wrapped—Fours.

New York....	300	$1.00–1.15	$1.40–1.50	$1.40–1.50
Boston.....	57	1.15–1.40	1.25–1.50	1.25–1.50
Philadelphia..	153	1.15–1.25	1.15–1.40	1.50
Baltimore.....	77	1.25	1.35–1.50	1.50
Pittsburgh....	122	1.00–1.10	1.10–1.25	1.25–1.40
Cincinnati....	11	1.05–1.15	.90–1.05	1.25
Chicago.....	94	.80–1.10	1.10–1.25	1.50–1.65
St. Louis.....	86	1.15–1.25	1.00–1.35	[7] 1.75
Kansas City..	80	1.25	2.00	[7] 1.50

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES (bbls.).			
Onley, Va.....	$3.50–3.90	$5.75–6.00	$2.60–2.75
N. C., points.....	2.90–3.25	5.00	2.25–2.40
WATERMELONS (cars).			
Thomasville, Ga...	60–175	[8] 125–225	[8] 200–500
CANTALOUPES (crates).			
Thomasville, Ga...	1.75–2.25	.....	.....
Brawley, Calif.....	1.75–1.85	2.25–2.50	2.00–2.25
PEACHES (sixes).			
Fort Valley, Ga....	1.75–2.75	2.25–2.50	1.85–2.15
TOMATOES (fours).			
Crystal Springs, Miss.....	.75–.80	1.00–1.10	1.35–1.40
Jacksonville, Tex..	.85	1.05–1.10	.90–1.20

[1] Tex. and Ala. Bliss Triumphs sacked per 100 lbs.
[2] Carolina Cobblers.
[3] Carlot sales.
[4] Unit basis.
[5] Per 100 melons.
[6] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[7] Texas fours.
[8] Ocala, Fla.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending June 17.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to June 17.	Last season to June 17.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas.	17	55	57	56,395	36,302	36,370
Bbl. areas	31	28	47	32,096	72,891	72,910
New.....	84	3	23	[1] 107	[1] 7	[1] 88,491
Cabbage....	425	399	666	15,951	11,995	31,223
Cantaloupes.	2,244	1,886	707	3,123	4,708	25,572
Celery.....	13	15	21	4,791	4,190	11,642
Lettuce.....	114	89	128	15,134	12,613	18,300
Onions.....	181	69	152	5,735	5,011	20,784
Peaches.....	475	711	251	1,573	2,695	27,216
Potatoes:						
Sweet.....	46	13	62	19,122	17,876	17,931
White, 1921	1,132	671	1,486	236,718	197,434	197,859
White, 1922	5,223	3,686	3,149	120,647	[1] 15,992	[1] 236,718
Strawberries	472	372	1,210	17,915	10,337	10,681
Tomatoes...	1,791	1,329	1,653	13,766	8,547	17,204
Vegetables, mixed....	245	233	266	8,174	7,773	15,567
Watermelons	3,727	1,710	2,282	10,147	4,258	46,451
Total .	16,223	11,269	12,160	440,640	396,630	549,710

[1] Not included in total.

GEORGIA PEACH CROP SELLING ABOVE THE 1921 PRICE RANGE

Commercial Crop Officially Estimated at 8,700 Carloads—Local Estimates are Lower.

With a commercial crop officially estimated at 8,700 cars (including express shipments), compared with last year's carlot movement of 10,636 cars, the Georgia peach deal promises to be the most satisfactory that growers and buyers have experienced since 1918, according to a report from the field representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture stationed at Fort Valley.

The campaign instituted last year against brown rot and curculio, has been conducted with even greater vigor this season. Many growers have sprayed a greater number of times than was recommended, and the orchards as a whole were probably never in a better state of cultivation.

FRUIT UNUSUALLY CLEAN.

That the methods of pest and disease control outlined by the specialists of the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture, who are located at the peach insect laboratory at Fort Valley, are sound is borne out by the exceptionally clean fruit being harvested throughout the peach belt. It is certain that this year's crop will be of better quality and condition than has been the case for many seasons.

With the exception of heavy rains from May 30 to June 7, weather conditions have been generally favorable and it is now felt that all serious danger from insects and disease is past. For a time it appeared that the rains would do great harm, but inasmuch as there was only a small amount of fruit ready for picking the damage was confined for the most part to that stock. The later varieties were not advanced enough to be seriously damaged and growers are confident that the spraying done since the storms will prove effective in combating the larvae and spores which were developing about that time.

The heavy spraying practised this year knocked off the leaves in great numbers and as a result the fruit is more highly colored than it has been for many seasons. The early varieties in general were of good size and color, factors largely responsible for the higher prices received this season compared with last year.

With Early Rose practically cleaned up, it is expected that the markets will be in good shape to take the better fruit which starts with the Carman crop. The heaviest tonnage is in Hileys, and if this variety overlaps both Carmans and Georgia Belles, as it did last year, consuming centers should be able to take care of the crop in good fashion, for it is not improbable that the peak movement will be reached during the Hiley season. Some growers have experienced difficulty in keeping pickers from gathering immature fruit which shows good color, and the earliest shipments of the Hiley variety are likely to show up too green in the markets.

Shipments of early varieties, up to the Carman season, have been slightly in excess of 1,000 cars, compared with approximately 1,500 cars in 1921. The decrease in shipments of Carmans, Hileys, Georgia Belles, and Elbertas will probably be in like proportion. Production forecasts made by the Georgia Fruit Exchange, to which 85 per cent of the growers belong, place the commercial crop somewhat below the official estimate made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Exchange's figures for this season's commercial crop of the later varieties, with comparative figures for 1921, are: Carmans, 540 cars, compared with 500 cars in 1921; Hileys, 2,325 cars, compared with 1,300 cars; Georgia Belles, 1,525 cars, compared with 1,400 cars; and Elbertas, 1,849 cars, compared with 3,300 cars in 1921.

Prices received so far this season have been higher than those of last year and, in view of the short crop, good quality, and lack of serious competition, most growers expect higher prices for the later varieties than were obtained in 1921. First f. o. b. sales of Carmans about June 9 were generally around $2.50 per crate or bushel basket, and the better grades of fruit will undoubtedly clean up at higher than $2. The movement of this variety last season opened around $1.50–$1.75 and closed $1.25–$1.40. Hileys this season to June 15 have brought $2.50–$3 in contrast with prices around $1.75 last season. It is generally expected that the crop will clean up around $2–$2.25, despite the prospective heavy movement.

MANY CONTRACTS MADE.

In 1921 it was generally estimated that one-third of the crop was sold on contract before the shipping season for each variety was under way. This season it is estimated that about three-fourths of the fruit has been already sold on contract at prices ranging $1.25–$3 per crate or bushel. Several types of agreement have been used. These vary all the way from the contract by which the output of entire orchards is sold outright to the agreement in which the grower simply promises to sell through a certain agent, paying a definite commission, in return for advances made early in the season to enable him to meet existing obligations. Some orchards are being handled under an agreement whereby the grower receives a fixed guaranty per crate or bushel, with provision for a division of the net profits after deduction of a fixed amount per crate or bushel for handling costs.

That the number of peach trees in the State is not diminishing, despite the elimination of some early varieties and the cutting down of old orchards, is evidenced by the report of one of the railroads which shows that nearly 1,000,000 new trees were planted in the fall of 1921 and spring of 1922.

Temporary Field Stations Issuing Fruit and Vegetable Market Reports.

The Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates is now operating six temporary field stations in connection with its market news service on fruits and vegetables. Four additional stations are scheduled for opening within the next few weeks. The location of these offices in producing sections and the probable period of their operation are given below. Persons interested in securing daily market reports on the commodities indicated can request them from the nearest station.

Location of station.	Commodity.	Date of opening.	Date of closing.
Fort Valley, Ga.	Peaches	May 27	July 20
Crystal Springs, Miss.	Tomatoes	June 2	June 30
Jacksonville, Tex.	do	June 3	do.
Brawley, Calif.	Cantaloupes	June 7	July 15
Elizabeth City, N. C.	Potatoes	June 10	June 30
Thomasville, Ga.	Watermelons and cantaloupes.	June 15	July 15
Phoenix, Ariz.	Cantaloupes	July 1	Aug. 10
Kearney, Nebr.	Potatoes	July 5	do.
Hempstead, Tex.	Watermelons	do	July 31
Sulphur Springs, Tex.	do	July 10	do.

SHIPMENTS OF TOMATOES FROM TEXAS MAY EXCEED 2,500 CARS

Acreage in East and South Texas Increased Over Last Year—Movement Later than in 1921.

An exceptionally promising tomato season opened in the Jacksonville section of Texas about June 1. The movement from Cherokee, Smith, and Anderson Counties in east Texas is coincident with the tomato season in Mississippi, but the distribution is confined largely to the Middle West and the North Central States. Some shipments are made as far west as the Pacific coast.

Last season's tomato movement from east Texas filled approximately 1,400 cars. This year about 1,000 additional acres were planted and total shipments are expected to be 1,500 to 2,000 cars, with the season extending to the last of July as a result of some late plantings. To June 17 about 660 carloads had left the Jacksonville section, whereas to the same time last season 650 cars had been shipped.

MUCH STOCK GROWN TO STAKES.

Much of the acreage this year is grown to stakes, especially that which will be shipped as pink stock. The custom is to allow three or four clusters to set, then "top" the plant in order to secure maximum size and quality. The vines have been fairly free from blight and other diseases, although excessive rainfall early in June threatened some damage.

It is estimated locally that 75% of the shipments will be forwarded as green wrapped and the remainder as pink stock. Probably half the total output will be handled by a growers' exchange, although there are the usual number of traveling brokers and buyers in and around Jacksonville this season.

The crop was somewhat late and the first car of "green wrapped" tomatoes in 6-basket carriers did not move until May 31. Cash track sales were made at $3.50 per crate for fancy count and $3 for choice count. The first car of pink flats sold at $2.35. By June 10 these prices had declined to $1.75, flat crates of green wrapped bringing as low as $1 f. o. b. Jobbing sales in city markets also weakened about 50¢ during the early part of June, pinks, fours, ranging $2.75–$3 and greens, sixes, $3.50–$4.

In addition to the east Texas tomato acreage, 5,000 acres were planted this year in the lower Rio Grande Valley. This is 2,000 more than last season, and the total shipments from south Texas may amount to 800 or 900 cars, compared with about 500 cars in 1921. The season is much later in the valley this spring, only 60 carloads having been reported to June 17. In 1921 almost the entire south Texas movement was completed by the middle of June.

Peak of Imperial Valley Cantaloupe Movement Expected this Week.

Cantaloupe shipments from the Imperial Valley of California were retarded during the week ending June 17 because of cool weather, the volume of late acreage, and the completion of shipments of the crown set from early fields, according to a report from the representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture stationed at Brawley. Total movement to June 17 was 2,310 cars compared with 4,450 cars to the same date last year. The peak in shipments was expected about June 22–24. The proportion of "ponys" is only 10% compared with the usual 40%.

FLORIDA TOMATO SHIPMENTS HAVE FILLED 10,000 CARS

Movement from East Coast Counties Twice as Big as in 1921—Price Range Below Last Year.

A narrow strip of prairie land along the east coast of Florida is the most important tomato-producing section in the United States. Extending 100 miles southward from Palm Beach County through Broward and Dade Counties, this strip, hardly more than 6 miles wide, has been the source this season of more than 6,100 cars of tomatoes. A few shipments also come from St. Lucie and Brevard Counties to the north, but Miami, in Dade County, is near the center of production.

From the central districts and the west coast of Florida about 3,800 cars of tomatoes have been forwarded. Shipments from the entire State were approximately 9,900 carloads to June 17, compared with 5,700 cars to the same date a year ago. As a rule, about one-third of the total carlot movement of tomatoes comes from Florida, and this year the proportion of movement from that State to the movement from other producing States may be even greater.

SHIPMENTS START IN JANUARY.

Shipments from the east coast usually start in January and continue until June. Last season the peak of the movement was reached in April, during which month about 1,200 carloads of tomatoes came from the eastern counties. Harvesting was earlier this season and the largest number of shipments—2,610 carloads—came during March, and about 2,260 cars during April. Never before have so many tomatoes been marketed in so brief a period.

Producing sections in central Florida and on the west coast do not ship many tomatoes before April, and the heaviest movement usually occurs in May. During May, 1921, about 1,500 carloads came from these central and western counties, but this season the May movement exceeded 2,500 cars, with several hundred additional cars to come during June. Shipments by months for the past two seasons are presented in Table 2 accompanying this article.

From the first of the year until the middle of May Florida has but little competition in the tomato market. Several hundred carloads are imported from Mexico and a few shipments come from Cuba, but Florida tomatoes hold the leading position, especially in eastern cities. After May the supply is maintained by heavy shipments from Mississippi, California, Texas, and Tennessee, and later in the season, the more northern sections, particularly New Jersey, send many carloads of this popular vegetable to market. Home-grown supplies also are plentiful after the middle of the year.

Table 1 which shows monthly jobbing prices of Florida 6-basket crates in leading markets during the past five seasons presents clearly the interseasonal and the intraseasonal variations. Compared with the annual shipments from Florida, these average prices emphasize the rule that, in seasons of plentiful supply, the market prices usually are lower and vice versa. Table 3 shows these figures on an annual basis.

The price chart, giving average monthly jobbing prices in New York City during the last three seasons, shows the effect of quality and supply on price. In March, 1920, shipments of Florida tomatoes started with a rush, averaging 300 cars per week. The wholesale price was as low as $3.60 per crate that month. Weather conditions and poor yield during April reduced the movement to 75 cars per week and an average of 100 cars a week prevailed in May. In those two months of shortage, the New York price jumped to $4.75 and then to $7.35. Some sales were made at $8 per crate, the highest level in the metropolis during the past five years. With heavier receipts in June, the price range fell below $6.

The line showing jobbing prices in 1921 has a direct relation to supplies except during May when fancy tomatoes sold at a premium. With poor stock on the market at the close of the season, jobbing sales declined to a June average of $3 per crate.

The extremely heavy movement in March of the 1922 season caused a drop of $1.50 below the February range and a further decline in April as shipments increased. The April average of $2.90 per crate was the lowest monthly average in the New York market for many years. The rather poor quality of east coast tomatoes also forced the price down. In May carlot movement continued to increase, but the source of supplies shifted largely to the west coast and central part of Florida, and, with better quality stock, the average price during May rose to $4 per crate.

AVERAGE MONTHLY JOBBING PRICES OF FLORIDA TOMATOES AT NEW YORK CITY, 1920-1922.

[Per 6-basket crate.]

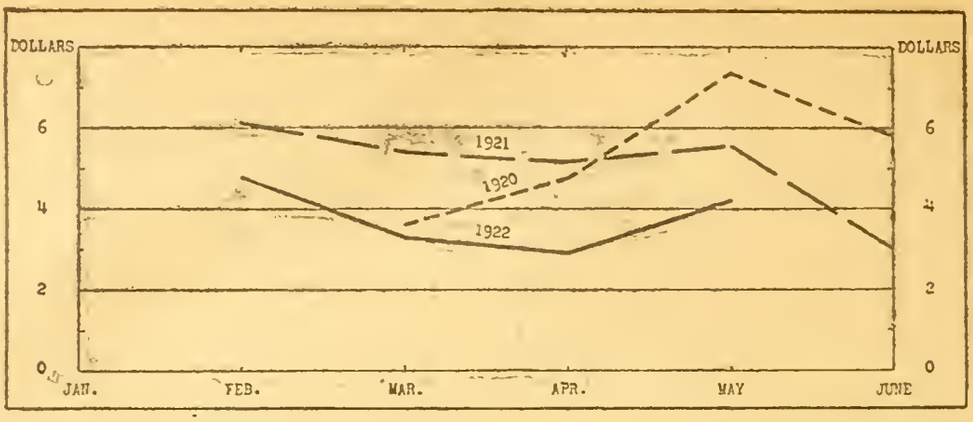

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE MONTHLY JOBBING PRICE RANGES OF FLORIDA TOMATOES, 1918-1922.

[Per 6-basket crate.]

Year and month.	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.
1918.						
April	$3.00-4.00	$3.75-4.00	$3.50-4.00	$4.25-4.50	$3.50-4.50	$3.50
May	3.20-4.10	3.50-4.00	3.70-4.25	4.15-5.00	3.65-4.45	4.00-4.45
June	4.25-5.25	4.00-5.00	4.00-4.75	5.00-6.00	5.00-5.50	.....
1919.						
March	4.00-4.95	4.50-5.25	4.00-5.25	4.75-6.38	4.05-5.20	5.45-5.90
April	3.80-4.75	4.10-4.60	3.65-4.65	4.85-5.00	4.75-5.60	4.80-5.40
May	4.25-5.50	4.15-5.30	4.25-5.55	4.25-5.45	5.10-5.80	5.10-5.65
June	2.50-3.65	2.50-3.15	2.75-3.40	2.90-3.85	3.50-4.00	.....
1920.						
March	3.00-4.15	.....	3.15-3.90	3.65-4.85	.....	.....
April	4.15-5.30	.....	3.50-4.70	4.45-5.55	.....	.....
May	6.70-8.00	.....	6.50-8.00	8.00-9.25	.....	.....
June	5.15-6.45	4.50-5.25	4.20-5.65	7.35-9.15	.....	.....
1921.						
February	5.65-6.50	4.65-6.15	2.65-5.65	4.20-4.88	6.00-7.00	6.50-7.00
March	4.75-6.10	4.10-5.00	4.10-5.62	5.75-7.10	6.50-7.00	5.25-6.10
April	4.65-5.65	4.05-5.05	4.25-5.50	6.25-7.65	5.25-6.95	6.50-7.20
May	4.85-6.25	3.60-4.70	3.25-5.00	5.60-6.55	3.90-5.30	.....
June	2.50-3.50	.....	2.25-4.00	1.50-1.75	2.00-2.75	.....
1922.						
February	4.40-5.25	4.50	4.50-5.25	5.15-6.00	5.75-6.00	3.00-3.50
March	3.00-3.55	2.70-3.30	2.90-3.55	3.25-4.15	3.70-3.90	3.30-3.90
April	2.70-3.05	2.45-2.80	2.40-3.00	2.60-3.05	3.05-3.50	3.75-4.50
May[1]	3.85-4.55	3.00-3.60	3.25-4.20	4.30-5.00	3.50-4.25	4.10-4.80

[1] To May 22.

Table 2.—Carload Shipments of Florida Tomatoes.

Month.	1921		1922	
	East coast.	Other.	East coast.	Other.
January	33	0	64	0
February	273	0	527	4
March	936	2	2,610	8
April	1,227	433	2,259	529
May	708	1,477	715	2,508
June	98	584	[1] 8	[1] 684
Total	3,275	2,496	[1] 6,183	[1] 3,733

[1] To June 17.

Table 3.—Florida Tomato Shipments and Prices.

Year.	Season's carlot shipments.	Average jobbing prices for the season.	
		New York.	Chicago.
1919	4,500	$4.20	$4.70
1920	3,792	5.40	6.50
1921	5,771	5.00	5.15
1922	[1] 9,916	3.80	4.20

[1] To June 17.

In early April, jobbing sales of California asparagus averaged $8 per crate on the New York market, or $3 higher than South Carolina asparagus, but supplies from both sections cleaned up at $4.50 per crate in May, the end of the season.

GOOD EARLY FLOW OF NECTAR IN NORTHERN HONEY REGIONS

Honey Sections in South Injured by Rains—Heavy Swarming Reported in Main Clover Belt.

Ample rainfall and favorable weather conditions throughout the northern tier of States have caused honey plants to grow very fast despite the long, cold winter and the late spring. The nectar flow in the North is not proving as late as had been anticipated, and where colonies have recovered winter losses at least a normal crop of honey should be secured. Southern States report that continued rains have proved disastrous to both honey yield and to colony increase, and spring crops have been below normal in most honey areas in the South.

California beekeepers report that the orange flow is now over, but that bees are still gathering sage honey. The yield of orange honey is reported as fairly good; that of sage and buckwheat as good. Both orange and sage new crop honeys are said to be of fine quality. A few carlot sales of Water White Orange Blossom and Sage were reported early in June at 9½¢–10¢, f. o. b. California points, with sales of fancy stock as high as 10½¢ per lb.

WINTER LOSSES HEAVY.

Throughout much of the Intermountain territory the continued good weather has given the colonies considerable strength, and bees were reported swarming early in June—about three weeks later than usual. Many colonies are far below normal, however, as a result of heavy winter losses and are building up so slowly that they will hardly be in sufficient strength to gather a full crop this year. Many package bees have been brought into the Mountain States from California and the South to replace winter losses.

Grasshoppers are reported to be appearing in great numbers in some sections of Colorado, seriously diminishing prospects in those areas. In Arizona some loss is reported due to early breeding followed by cold weather with little honey on which to keep the brood going. Mesquite flow is said to be almost a failure in the Salt River Valley, as a result of recent hot weather, but some honey is being taken from alfalfa. A good crop from sweet clover is expected throughout the Mountain States.

Many Texas colonies are reported dwindling because of a lack of nectar and pollen resulting from bad weather. Sunshine is badly needed in that State if cotton and mesquite flows are to produce much surplus. Many beekeepers in the State report little surplus from any source as a result of continued rains. Others say that their spring crop has been nearly normal. Several beekeepers reported queen cells early in June—an unusually late date for queen cells to be found in Texas.

White clover, alsike, and raspberry are in bloom in the main clover belt, and with an abundance of rain during the coming weeks a normal crop of honey should be secured. Heavy swarming in May and early June is reported by a number of beekeepers. Very large sales of bee supplies are reported in that territory. Many beekeepers throughout the entire clover belt are apparently returning to comb honey production as the demand for sections is reported the heaviest in years.

The first 10 days of the clover flow in Alabama are said to have been ruined by cloudy and rainy weather. Heavy rains in Louisiana and Georgia have proved injurious to honey plants in some parts of these States; in others the honey plants are reported in good condition. The spring flow throughout the Southeast is practically over. Little demand is reported for large shipments, but some sales were reported early in June from southern Georgia of fancy honey in 34-gal. barrels at 10¢ per lb. and of No. 1 at 8¢. Fancy White comb has sold recently in Georgia at $4.50 per case and No. 1 Light Amber at $4 per case.

TOMATO CROP IN MISSISSIPPI EXPECTED TO FILL 3,200 CARS

Commercial Growing Area About 600 Acres Larger Than Last Year—Movement Has Been Rapid.

With an increase of about 600 acres in Mississippi commercial area of tomatoes this season, total shipments from that State may exceed 3,200 cars, compared with last year's movement of 1,960 cars. Shipments began about May 20, the same time as last season, but the movement has been considerably heavier, the total output to June 17 being 3,022 cars, compared with 1,373 cars shipped to the same date last year.

A local representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that possibly one-fourth of the carlot shipments will be packed and marked as U. S. No. 1 and U. S. No. 2, in accordance with the recommended Federal grades for this commodity. No. 1, or Fancy, stock runs not over 72 tomatoes to each flat crate of four baskets, while No. 2, or Choice, averages not over 96 count. Most of the tomatoes are shipped as "green wrapped."

QUALITY UP TO NORMAL.

The growing season has been good and more potash has been used than at any time since the war, so the quality of the tomatoes should at least be up to normal. Considerable trouble, however, has been experienced with worms, and during the last week of May a heavy hail storm damaged a number of fields thus causing hail marks to appear on some of the stock shipped to city markets.

At shipping points in the Crystal Springs-Hazlehurst section the f. o. b. price around June 1 was $1.15–$1.25 per crate. As the season advanced and shipments increased, the price declined to 75¢ and then recovered to a range of 85¢–90¢ on June 10. Early sales in consuming centers were made at $2.75 per crate, but two weeks later the general jobbing range was $1.25–$1.50. Prices at both ends of the line were somewhat lower than last season.

Most Mississippi tomatoes are shipped to points east of the Mississippi River. Last year's movement was distributed to about 115 markets in 28 States and Canada. New York took 250 cars, Philadelphia 225, Pittsburgh 150, Boston 125, and Montreal 100. Most of the 175 cars destined to Jersey City probably were consumed in New York City.

Texas Potato Crop Hurt by Floods.

More than half of the early white potato acreage in the Eagle Lake-Wharton section of Texas was destroyed by the flood and heavy rains early in May.

Total carlot shipments of potatoes to the middle of June from the Eagle Lake-Wharton section were about 740 cars, with 35 additional cars to move.

PRICES FOR MOST GRADES OF PEANUTS TAKE UPWARD SWING

Markets Again Active After Period of Depression—Demand for Shelled Goods Very Active.

After a long period of depression and low prices the peanut market has at last taken an upward turn and most grades are selling at higher prices. Demand for shelled peanuts has recently been especially heavy and although fancy grade peanuts in the shell are being bought rather lightly jumbos have been in active demand.

In the Virginia-North Carolina territory the better grade of farmers' Virginias are in comparatively light supply, but lower grades are more plentiful and may be carried over in some volume unless crushed into oil. Planting of peanuts in this territory has generally been completed. Farmers' grade Virginias have increased somewhat in price. A sharp advance is reported for farmers' grade Spanish, for which merchants were asking $1.40 per 30-lb. bushel on June 13.

ORDERS BOOKED AHEAD.

Some cleaners are said to be well booked ahead on orders for jumbos and No. 1 Virginia shelled. Prices for these grades have advanced at shipping points, and quotations in leading city markets reflect a similar firm feeling. At Virginia-North Carolina shipping points jumbos were listed on June 13 at 5¾¢–6¢ per lb., and No. 1 shelled at 6¢–6¼¢.

Farmers' grade Spanish in the Southeastern States are nearly exhausted. It is reported that hardly 1% of last year's crop still remains in the hands of the growers in that area. Occasional quotations of $80–$85 per ton delivered are received, but stock is so scarce that some holders are said to be refusing to name a quotation. Only a very limited tonnage of farmers' grade Runners is left in the hands of either farmers or shellers.

DEMAND VERY BRISK.

The demand for shelled Spanish in both the Southeast and the Southwest was very brisk during the week ending June 13, and at noticeably higher prices. Supplies are being reduced so rapidly that some shippers fear the possibility of an acute shortage of shelled goods before the new crop comes on. This shortage has been aggravated in Texas by heavy crushing of stocks into oil. During the two months ending June 13 shelled Spanish advanced 1¢ per lb., or between 15% and 20%, in the Southeast, and even more in the Southwest.

During the seven months beginning with November, 1921, over 5,000,000 lbs. of shelled and 2,500,000 lbs. of unshelled peanuts came into the port of San Francisco, and 2,300,000 lbs. of shelled and 250,000 lbs. of unshelled peanuts into Seattle and Tacoma. Some of the shelled Oriental peanuts have been shipped to Chicago, St. Louis, and other large distributing centers, but most of the unshelled peanuts have remained west of the continental divide. Pacific coast supplies have been supplemented during recent months by the shipment of large quantities of southern shelled Spanish, especially from Texas points, to cities in California and Washington.

Washington lettuce shipments began about the middle of June. Last year's movement from that State totaled 630 cars.

STORAGE STOCKS OF EGGS ON JUNE 1 AT NEW HIGH LEVEL

Meat Holdings Remain at Low Point—Stocks of Creamery Butter Less than Normal.

Stocks of eggs in cold storage on June 1 amounted to 8,043,000 cases, according to the monthly cold-storage report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These holdings are the largest ever reported for June 1, exceeding the previous high point for that date, which was reached on June 1, 1921, by 1,199,000 cases. The June 1 holdings even exceed by 193,000 cases the holdings of Aug. 1, 1919, on which date the stocks were the largest ever recorded.

The movement of eggs into storage during May totaled 3,395,000 cases, compared with the movement during May, 1921, of 1,935,000 cases. The average movement during May for the past 5 years is 2,624,000 cases. The average quantity stored during June and July of the past 5 years stands at about 1,460,000 cases. The least quantity that was ever stored during these two months was in 1921, when 750,000 cases entered storage.

MEAT STOCKS STILL SMALL.

The total holdings of meats on June 1 amounted to 744,000,000 lbs., having increased slightly during May. The holdings on June 1, 1921, were 1,017,000,000 lbs., and the 5-year average for June 1 stands at 1,146,000,000.

Holdings of frozen beef on June 1 amounted to 37,426,000 lbs. Total beef holdings on June 1 were 56,892,000 lbs., having decreased during May. Total pork stocks showed an increase of 40,604,000 lbs. over the May 1 holdings. This represented an increase in both frozen and cured stocks.

Stocks of lard on June 1 were larger than the May 1 holdings by 27,615,000 lbs. This increase is largely accounted for by the increased production which during May amounted to 131,241,000 lbs., compared with a production of 121,464,000 lbs. during May, 1921.

Stocks of creamery butter increased 9,295,000 lbs. during May. This into-storage movement is somewhat below normal. The holdings on June 1 were 8,557,000 lbs. below the stocks on June 1 last year. Stocks of packing stock butter also were much lower than usual for June 1.

Holdings of American cheese were increased during May by 4,478,000 lbs., the June 1 holdings standing at 15,346,000 lbs. This amount is nearly normal. Stocks of Swiss cheese were considerably in excess of those of previous years while cottage cheese stocks were exceptionally low for June 1.

POULTRY MOVES OUT RAPIDLY.

Poultry moved out of storage very rapidly during May, the decrease for the month amounting to 12,176,000 lbs. This is about the same quantity as was moved out during May, 1921. The average net decrease during May for the past 5 years stands at 9,666,000 lbs.

The movement of apples from storage during May was somewhat above normal, but the net decrease was less than during May, 1921, amounting to 560,000 bbls. On June 1 about 6.6% of the stocks held on Dec. 1, 1921, remained in the coolers. In previous years the June 1 holdings have averaged about 3.6% of the previous Dec. 1 stocks.

MONTHLY COLD STORAGE REPORT.

Holdings on June 1, 1922.

Commodity.	May 1, 5-year average.	May 1, 1921.	May 1, 1922.	June 1, 5-year average.	June 1, 1921.	June 1, 1922.
APPLES.						
Barrels	364,000	448,874	248,205	117,000	170,101	75,028
Boxes	1,183,000	2,009,476	2,088,256	372,000	826,125	727,506
Total apples (barrels) [1]	758,000	1,118,699	944,290	241,000	445,476	384,197
BUTTER (pounds).						
Creamery	7,614,000	7,712,169	3,830,216	17,328,000	21,681,615	13,124,845
Packing stock	1,177,000	2,181,244	971,863	1,610,000	2,650,751	1,252,407
CHEESE (pounds).						
American	12,424,000	13,466,385	10,867,512	15,163,000	17,813,988	15,345,649
Swiss, including block	[2] 1,304,000	1,878,401	2,043,016	[2] 1,085,000	1,393,897	1,572,165
Brick and Munster	[2] 591,000	881,331	948,900	[2] 684,000	1,154,263	1,157,151
Limburger	[2] 412,000	416,732	345,936	[2] 365,000	341,012	350,512
Cottage, pot and bakers'	[2] 2,530,000	3,011,984	1,315,277	[2] 3,169,000	3,226,783	1,391,471
Cream and Neufchatel	[2] 86,000	29,365	94,240	[2] 108,000	109,776	71,485
All other varieties	[2] 2,608,000	4,243,247	3,364,795	[2] 3,084,000	4,413,629	4,207,779
Total cheese	19,955,000	23,940,445	18,979,676	23,658,000	28,453,348	24,096,212
EGGS.						
Cases	3,077,000	4,909,309	4,648,017	5,701,000	6,843,993	8,043,248
Frozen (pounds)	10,624,000	21,730,043	14,154,230	14,288,000	26,822,361	18,277,322
FROZEN POULTRY (pounds).						
Broilers	6,563,000	7,231,999	5,396,939	4,824,000	5,253,255	3,474,379
Roasters	12,864,000	14,114,666	20,626,413	8,780,000	9,528,028	15,160,592
Fowls	8,460,000	8,995,570	6,701,781	5,814,000	5,793,730	4,339,719
Turkeys	5,333,000	5,717,766	6,021,786	4,712,000	5,197,964	5,295,603
Miscellaneous varieties	17,401,000	11,590,593	12,093,105	16,825,000	9,635,253	10,393,283
Total frozen poultry	50,621,000	47,650,594	50,840,024	40,955,000	35,408,230	38,663,576
MEATS (pounds).						
Beef, frozen	157,366,000	100,671,563	45,340,770	135,292,000	88,836,376	37,425,993
Beef, in process of cure	(3)	10,198,879	10,758,865	(3)	8,881,232	11,498,739
Beef, cured	27,659,000	11,317,427	8,406,917	26,019,000	11,835,138	7,967,750
Total beef	185,025,000	122,187,869	64,506,552	161,311,000	109,552,746	56,892,482
Pork, frozen	135,376,000	200,705,586	103,906,516	138,359,000	194,485,820	111,149,171
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	(3)	96,000,251	71,201,064	(3)	96,154,541	81,693,933
Pork, dry salt, cured	365,174,000	150,443,069	70,829,278	356,328,000	144,455,397	72,773,742
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	(3)	202,109,758	214,115,405	(3)	221,566,077	227,655,666
Pork, pickled, cured	386,201,000	152,931,468	134,189,227	395,909,000	114,725,233	135,572,648
Total pork	886,751,000	892,190,132	594,241,490	890,596,000	801,387,068	634,845,160
Lamb and mutton, frozen	8,610,000	25,128,653	2,071,235	7,340,000	15,877,485	2,312,230
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	[2] 92,964,000	93,015,450	52,067,521	[2] 86,280,000	90,391,980	50,018,162
Total meats	1,173,350,000	1,042,552,104	712,886,798	1,145,527,000	1,017,209,279	744,068,034
Lard	114,334,000	152,427,829	96,054,730	119,191,000	181,992,047	123,669,584

[1] Three boxes are considered the equivalent of one barrel. [2] Four-year average.
[3] Prior to 1920, figures for cured meats included those for meats still in process of cure.

Meats Placed in Cure or Frozen in Wholesale Meat-Packing Establishments During Month.

Variety.	Apr., 1920.	Apr., 1921.	Apr., 1922.	May, 1920.	May, 1921.	May, 1922.
Beef frozen	8,072,432	6,772,999	5,629,605	10,809,560	6,091,181	5,769,050
Beef placed in cure	6,608,161	6,451,091	7,838,716	7,515,769	6,983,073	8,282,958
Pork frozen	33,831,063	29,749,316	31,591,996	46,995,420	37,337,167	42,397,166
Pork, dry salt, placed in cure	75,596,074	77,620,706	63,321,682	82,360,812	83,639,387	91,717,767
Pork, pickled, placed in cure	130,575,591	143,581,843	133,515,514	170,405,835	158,652,334	164,936,242
Lamb and mutton frozen	850,498	452,720	816,294	1,507,610	754,302	929,448
Lard produced	105,887,114	119,374,681	116,073,895	119,544,571	121,463,699	131,241,170

Holdings by Sections, June 1, 1922.

Commodity.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central East.	North Central West.	South Central.	Western North.	Western South.
APPLES.								
Barrels	3,105	38,998	2,466	25,259	3,634	1,501	65	.....
Boxes	28,035	155,982	54,892	147,952	92,293	42,248	127,685	78,419
BUTTER (pounds).								
Creamery	1,478,388	1,897,672	190,963	4,525,746	1,666,210	433,895	228,508	2,703,463
Packing stock	283	130,550	120,989	799,992	151,341	25,645	2,526	18,081
CHEESE (pounds).								
American	939,509	5,433,410	292,512	5,511,609	555,637	729,010	235,995	1,647,987
Swiss, including block	925	412,067	11,600	797,343	82,507	9,285	23,535	234,903
Brick and Munster	300	113,785	1,043	865,152	101,751	7,489	7,884	59,747
Limburger	.....	116,201	389	160,432	12,836	2,441	8,790	49,420
Cottage, pot and bakers'	46,473	402,148	8,520	748,030	46,190	.....	23,715	26,095
Cream and Neufchatel	.....	15,336	.....	36,400	300	704	12,396	6,349
All other varieties	701	2,741,145	5,065	1,146,131	65,293	68,370	12,602	165,472
EGGS.								
Cases	682,782	2,630,429	111,828	2,354,471	1,213,010	362,138	125,386	562,904
Frozen (pounds)	729,555	7,697,536	426,226	4,764,311	2,563,881	188,128	688,489	1,219,196
FROZEN POULTRY (pounds).								
Broilers	344,331	1,558,936	38,432	1,086,629	116,500	37,110	37,044	255,385
Roasters	1,931,385	7,868,960	115,588	4,721,132	374,093	19,832	46,133	83,169
Fowls	335,033	1,501,066	245,292	1,711,092	187,061	72,528	108,626	176,021
Turkeys	651,875	2,702,138	54,129	1,049,011	265,032	63,414	49,207	463,797
Miscellaneous varieties	1,310,026	5,790,061	29,123	2,389,321	569,715	81,324	49,488	174,225
MEATS (pounds).								
Beef, frozen	3,290,202	5,635,102	342,246	16,692,311	8,112,379	1,902,414	325,703	1,125,306
Beef, in process of cure	621,068	3,303,557	497,990	5,143,226	1,747,920	214,576	104,648	165,814
Beef, cured	425,068	2,481,001	161,074	3,581,811	1,143,409	32,622	32,912	136,853
Pork, frozen	13,509,790	8,256,556	2,045,078	38,628,298	38,927,822	5,370,880	2,445,077	1,997,670
Pork, dry salt in process of cure	997,336	3,272,074	2,816,964	31,900,402	40,379,115	4,181,824	371,393	774,825
Pork, dry salt, cured	1,427,466	2,609,503	2,371,145	33,222,507	28,161,792	4,333,603	38,034	606,692
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	8,563,085	19,572,196	6,017,536	76,775,178	95,666,920	8,194,157	7,538,080	5,298,514
Pork, pickled, cured	7,533,888	14,501,331	4,418,989	49,355,605	48,237,653	6,481,337	2,310,767	2,730,078
Lamb and mutton, frozen	397,427	1,418,069	39,240	228,639	79,487	50,102	24,877	44,419
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	1,788,691	4,075,084	992,039	18,300,301	20,925,183	1,674,392	867,764	1,484,708
Lard	4,306,320	6,780,375	1,605,582	79,326,240	72,188,154	3,037,985	2,744,745	3,680,183

Grain

GRAIN PRICES STEADY AFTER SHARP BREAK EARLY IN WEEK

Cash Grain and July Futures Trend Lower—Car of New Wheat is Received at St. Louis.

The grain market during the week ended June 19 started with a sharp break, but during the remainder of the week price changes were comparatively unimportant. The trend was lower for cash grain and the July future, but slightly upward for the deferred futures—September and December.

At the close of the week prices in the principal markets were as follows: Chicago, July wheat, $1.10 and corn 61½¢; Minneapolis, July wheat, $1.28¼; Kansas City, July wheat, $1.03⅛; and Winnipeg, July wheat, $1.22⅞. Chicago, September wheat, $1.10¾ and corn 65¢; Minneapolis, September wheat, $1.18⅞; Kansas City, September wheat, $1.03⅝; and Winnipeg, October wheat, $1.16.

Prevailing sentiment in the markets regarding wheat was bearish because of the rapid march of harvest northward and because of a small volume of buying in the futures markets. Professional activities were mainly on the short side. A fair volume of new export business had little effect.

EUROPE EXPECTED TO BUY.

It was reported from the New York market that Europe is expected to buy wheat freely in the United States because stocks on the other side are light and world's shipments have been small, a condition which has resulted in a reduction of the quantity on ocean passage compared with a year ago. New York also reported that eastern millers were free buyers of hard winter wheat at Chicago and other Lake ports.

The quantity of wheat and flour on ocean passage as reported on June 19, in terms of wheat, was 48,464,000 bus. compared with 65,683,000 bus. a year ago. It has been unofficially estimated that the wheat crop of Europe will be 10% less than last year, but that consumption willl be as great or greater. This is thought to indicate a steady demand for wheat in the United States.

Harvest was reported in progress as far north as southern Illinois, and a car of new wheat was received in the St. Louis market on June 19. Disappointing thrashing returns were reported in Oklahoma, while high temperature on several days in parts of Kansas and Nebraska caused apprehension. Crop conditions in the spring wheat States were reported as very favorable.

The United States visible supply on June 19 showed the following totals and changes for the week: Wheat 24,614,000 bus., a decrease of 1,194,000; corn, 32,341,000 bus., an increase of 2,028,000; oats, 45,836,000 bus., a decrease of 1,436,000.

A feature of the Chicago cash wheat market during the week was the lack of offerings. Business was restricted at the beginning of the week, with sales largely representing part cars. There was generally a good demand for wheat, especially from millers who were forced to go to store for their supplies. Purchases of new wheat to arrive were much less than during the previous week, being reported at 40,000 bus.

Although the United Kingdom was credited with canceling and reselling considerable quantities of wheat the past week, demand from continental Europe was fair to good and reported sales of wheat abroad totaled 5,425,000 bus. of new crop and Manitobas, in addition to which a considerable amount of old crop winter was reported sold to Germany. Chicago handlers sold 60,000 bus. to exporters on June 14 and 2,000,000 bus. on June 16. It was reported that the latter sale about cleaned up the bulk of wheat taken in on May contracts, and removal of hedges against this grain was the main factor in the future market on the 16th.

The corn market in Chicago was dull the first of the week, with slight declines in the trading basis, but was strong later. Elevator interests were best buyers on spot. Receipts of Nos. 1 and 2 corn were 688 cars; of No. 3, 216; of No. 4, 196; and 400 cars of lower grade. Purchases of new corn to arrive were 215,000 bus.

OATS WEAK AT START.

Oats were weak at the start, but lower prices checked movement from the interior, and decreased offerings in the sample market resulted in elevator interests and shipping concerns competing for oats later in the week. The latter, however, dropped out of the market toward the last, and on Friday activities were confined largely to elevator interests. Discounts on light oats narrowed considerably, and premiums on heavy weights were stronger.

In the Kansas City market there was a decline in the premiums on cash wheat over the July. This was expected to stimulate the milling demand. Fancy dark hard wheat, which a few weeks ago sold at 50¢ over July, could be bought at 15¢–20¢ over last week. The reduction in the premium was due to a surprisingly large movement of old wheat from the country. Export demand for wheat at Kansas City was reported as slow.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat Inspected Out Under American Grades Only. Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. o., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending June 17, 1922:					
Atlantic ports [1]	481	1,389	915	277	526
Gulf ports [2]	831	279	.....	.....	111
Pacific ports [3]	949	.....	.....	430	.....
Total	2,261	1,668	915	707	637
Previous week	1,298	1,820	760	225	802
Corresponding week last year	6,124	1,328	98	334	415
Total July 1, 1921, to June 17, 1922	181,379	98,062	10,870	23,196	18,657
Corresponding period last year	264,480	39,573	3,870	20,764	34,722

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, Oreg., and San Francisco.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF GRAIN FUTURES.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tu.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat	July	114⅝	109¾	110⅛	112½	109¾	111
	Sept.	114⅝	110⅛	110⅝	112⅞	111	111⅝
Corn	July	62⅛	61	60⅝	62⅜	61⅜	62
	Sept.	65⅝	64	63¼	65⅝	64⅝	65⅝
Oats	July	36⅜	35½	34⅜	34⅞	33¼	34¼
	Sept.	38½	37½	36⅝	37⅛	36⅛	36⅜
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	July	108⅜	103½	103⅜	106	103¾	104⅝
	Sept.	106¾	102⅝	102⅜	105	104⅛	104⅞
Corn	July	57½	56⅜	56⅛	57½	56½	57
	Sept.	60⅜	59¼	58⅝	60⅜	59⅜	60
Oats	July	35⅜	35	34	34¼	33	33½

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets Week ending Friday, June 16, 1922.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tu.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 3	.....	146	.....	124⅛	.....	129¼
Hard Winter	No. 2	.....	.....	114	114	112	113
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 1	154	155	155	154	155	149
	No. 2	153	152	150	149	149	146
	No. 3	148	149	143	144	144	141
	No. 4	141	140	138	137	136	134
Northern Spg.	No. 2	149	146	145	143	.....	134
	No. 3	137	135	130	140	129	130
	No. 4	137	134	125	120	127	123
KANSAS CITY.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	133	139½	132	137¾	128	122
	No. 2	143⅞	141⅞	137	136½	129¾	123¾
	No. 3	146¾	135⅝	136⅜	136⅝	128	122⅝
	No. 4	.....	137½	.....	119	130	.....
Hard Winter	No. 1	129⅜	113¾	116⅜	118¾	113½	113
	No. 2	134⅜	116¼	118⅜	121½	115⅞	111½
	No. 3	137¼	115¾	114⅝	121⅜	112⅜	108⅜
	No. 4	115⅜	110⅝	.....	127½	106	107¾
Red Winter	No. 3	115⅜	107⅜	107	106⅞	105½	108
	No. 4	111¾	.....	105	112	101	105½
OMAHA.							
Hard Winter	No. 1	.....	112	112¾	111	[1]114½	109
	No. 2	118¼	112	109¾	114⅜	[1]113½	108⅜
	No. 3	.....	112¾	111⅝	110	[1]106	.....
Yellow Hard Winter	No. 3	.....	110	109½	.....	[1]106	.....
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 2	123¼	118¼	118	119½	117½	.....
	No. 3	117½	113	.....	112½	112	109
	No. 4	112½	109	107	110	105	.....

CORN.

CHICAGO.							
White	No. 2	61½	60¾	60¼	61	61	60¾
	No. 3	60½	60	59½	60	60	59½
	No. 4	59¼	58	57¾	58½	58½	58¼
Yellow	No. 1	.....	61¼	60¼	61	61¼	.....
	No. 2	61½	60¾	60¼	60¾	61½	60¼
	No. 3	60¾	59½	59½	60	59¾	59½
	No. 4	59	58½	57¾	58¾	58½	58¼
Mixed	No. 1	.....	60½	59¾	60¾	60¼	.....
	No. 2	60¾	60½	59¾	60¼	60¼	60¼
	No. 3	60	59½	58¾	59½	59	59
	No. 4	59¼	58¼	57¾	.....	58¾	58¼
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 1	55¾	55¼	54¾	55¼	55	56
	No. 2	55½	54½	53¾	55	55	54¼
	No. 3	53¾	53	51¼	.....	53	53
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	57	56½	56	57	56½	56½
Yellow	No. 2	58¼	57½	57	58½	58⅜	58⅜
Mixed	No. 2	57	56½	56	57	56¾	56⅝
OMAHA.							
White	No. 2	54⅜	54	53¼	54½	[1]53½	53⅞
	No. 3	54	.....	53¼	54¼	[1]53¼	.....
Yellow	No. 1	.....	54¾	54¼	55¼	[1]54½	.....
	No. 2	54¾	54¾	54½	55	[1]54¼	54¾
Mixed	No. 2	54	53⅝	.....	54	[1]53¼	53½
	No. 3	.....	53¼	.....	54¼	[1]53	53¼
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 2	61	59½	59½	60¾	60¼	60½
	No. 3	60	.....	58½	60	.....	.....
Yellow	No. 1	60¾	59½	59	60½	60	.....
	No. 2	60¾	59½	59	60½	60	60½
	No. 3	60	58½	58	59½	59	60
	No. 4	59	58	57	58	58	58½

OATS.

CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	40½	39½	38½	38¾	.....	38½
	No. 2	37½	37¼	35¾	37¼	36	36
	No. 3	36	35½	34½	35	34	33½
	No. 4	35¼	34½	33½	34½	33	32¾
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	34½	33½	32¼	32¼	33	31½
	No. 3	33¼	32¾	31¾	31½	32	31
	No. 4	32¾	32¼	31	30¾	32	30½
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	38½	38	37½	.....	.....	.....
	No. 3	.....	37¼	35	35½	35¼	35½
OMAHA.							
White	No. 3	35½	35	34½	35	.....	32¾
	No. 4	35¼	34½	33¾	34½	[1]33	32½
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 2	.....	37	36¼	37	35½	36
	No. 3	37	36½	35¼	35½	35½	35½
	No. 4	36½	35¾	35	35	34½	35

RYE.

CHICAGO.							
Rye	No. 2	92½	88½	.....	.....	.....	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western	No. 2	86¾	84¾	82¾	84½	85¼	83½

[1] Omaha quotations for June 15 are nominal.

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT FOR MAY, 1922.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Subclasses and grades.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Milwaukee.	Chicago.	Buffalo.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Kansas City, Kans. and Mo.	Omaha.	Wichita.	Fort Worth.	St. Louis and East St. Louis.	Indianapolis.	Cincinnati.	Seattle.	Portland.	St. Joseph.	All other inspection points.	Total, May, 1922.	Total, April, 1922.	Total, July, 1921-May, 1922.	Total, July, 1920-May, 1921.
Dark Northern Spring. No. 1	292	36		20	13	49	6	10					7						5	7		148	593	519	23,766	39,622
No. 2	282	23		8	3	127	1	53					4				7		8	10		41	570	460	12,317	13,597
No. 3	697	68	3	27	18	54		33					3			1	3		7	6		86	1,006	1,058	21,351	20,894
All others	1,031	60	8	19									6				2		1	1		156	1,284	1,048	24,478	38,176
Total	2,302	187	11	74	34	230	7	96					20			1	12		21	24		434	3,453	3,085	81,912	112289
Northern Spring. No. 1	99	5		3									18						7	14		40	186	106	3,160	2,773
No. 2	62			3								4	7						6	12		34	128	92	1,584	2,226
No. 3	77	10		4	1							2	1						6	5		22	128	70	1,655	1,737
All others	159	5	1	8									4							5		20	202	80	2,631	3,985
Total	397	20	1	18	1							6	30						19	36		116	641	318	9,030	10,721
Red Spring. No. 1																				3		2	5		58	98
No. 2	2												1									1	4	11	119	48
No. 3	1	1																				1	3	4	102	58
All others	5																						5	5	83	137
Total	8	1											1							3		4	17	20	362	341
Total Hard Red Spring	2,707	208	12	92	35	230	7	96				6	51			1	12		40	63		554	1,114	3,453	91,304	123351
Amber Durum. No. 1	31	19		4																		4	58	36	1,790	976
No. 2	114	323				405	2		3	2	1		3									23	876	422	12,053	6,653
No. 3	89	148				4							7	1								19	268	212	3,561	2,227
All others	57	64			1	23							5									7	157	105	1,978	1,068
Total	291	554		4	1	432	2		3	2	1		15	1								53	1,359	775	19,382	10,924
Durum. No. 1		1																				3	4	4	158	211
No. 2	11	54								7	2		9			1						3	90	76	1,754	2,099
No. 3	21	55									1	2	4			2						4	89	77	1,688	1,542
All others	45	101		1	1		1						3	1	3							4	160	118	2,881	1,252
Total	80	211		1	1		1			7	3	2	16	1	3	3						14	343	275	6,484	5,104
Red Durum. No. 1	17	78	1	3																		4	103	105	2,657	1,065
No. 2	20	135		2	3					1												11	172	158	3,766	2467
No. 3	6	79		1																		3	89	52	1,704	147
All others	14	25																				5	44	42	687	140
Total	57	317	1	6	3					1												23	408	357	8,814	1,819
Total Durum	428	1,082	1	11	5	432	3		3	10	4	2	31	2	3	3						90	2,110	1,407	31,680	17,847
Dark Hard Winter. No. 1	43	1		3								85	1	9		1			19	40	3	142	347	240	9,410	8,895
No. 2	42			92								582	27	60	4	7			19	61	20	397	1,311	868	23,534	15,734
No. 3	7			26			2					254	10	17	3	1			3	5	12	130	470	430	11,580	9,978
All others	3			2								300	2	43	4						2	263	619	435	8,414	5,825
Total	95	1		123			2					1,221	40	129	11	9			41	106	37	932	2,747	1,973	52,938	40,432
Hard Winter. No. 1	29	4	1	98						1		374	239	61	5	28			14	153	23	293	1,323	717	26,775	54,668
No. 2	304	9	1	4,707	37	14	4			15	9	1,370	739	268	26	68	4		2	34	121	1,082	8,794	4,176	111145	97,975
No. 3	79	2		212	5		2			3	30	518	225	114	33	18			1	3	23	375	1,643	1,607	42,912	41,584
All others	92	5		204	12	1	5			60	43	788	131	246	93	34				1	45	694	2,454	1,900	41,694	40,625
Total	504	20	2	5,221	54	15	11			79	82	3,050	1,334	689	157	148	4		17	191	212	2,424	14214	8,400	222526	234850
Yellow Hard Winter. No. 1	1			2									7			3				6		13	32	25	1,814	146
No. 2	5			68								8	106	4		20				4	1	24	240	152	10,668	233
No. 3	5			50						1		4	94	9	1	7	3				1	8	183	112	4,477	98
All others	4			36							1	3	34	2		15					5	6	106	85	4,017	136
Total	15			156						1	1	15	241	15	1	45	3			10	7	51	561	374	20,976	613
Total Hard Red Winter	614	21	2	5,500	54	15	13			80	83	4,286	1,615	833	169	202	7		58	307	256	3,407	17522	10747	296140	275897
Red Winter. No. 1	14			4								5				19		2	8	18		27	97	63	2,312	15,477
No. 2			1	450		1	5		7			44		2		113	16	78	26	24	12	343	1,122	616	24,059	34,386
No. 3			4	1,038	1		1		6		2	108		2	2	197	23	68	5	3	1	283	1,747	714	27,618	13,124
All others	2			70	1		24		22	4	4	255		2	3	179	28	56	1	2	9	157	819	570	28,133	14,734
Total	16		5	1,562	2	1	30		35	4	6	412		6	5	508	67	204	40	47	25	810	3,785	1,963	82,152	77,721
Red Walla. No. 1																			16	34		31	81	31	1,719	773
No. 2																				31		9	40	28	978	742
No. 3																				2			2		67	154
All others																									60	101
Total																			16	67		40	123	59	2,824	1,770
Total Soft Red Winter	16		5	1,562	2	1	30		35	4	6	412		6	5	508	67	204	56	114	25	850	3,908	2,022	81,976	79,491
Hard White. No. 1																			13	9		65	87	71	1,820	336
No. 2																			52	81		55	188	168	3,075	1,619
No. 3																			21	34		44	99	115	2,255	1,526
All others																			9	16		26	51	70	1,287	1,616
Total																			95	140		190	425	424	8,437	5,097
Soft White. No. 1																6			2	5		22	35	23	1,011	787
No. 2				4	2		3					65				69			17	59		259	478	458	8,449	5,915
No. 3					3		2									1			6	17		42	71	77	2,306	1,625
All others																				2		13	15	20	436	734
Total				4	5		5					65				76			25	83		336	599	578	12,202	9,061
Total Common White				4	5		5					65				76			120	223		526	1,024	1,002	20,639	14,158
White Club. No. 1																			21	36		38	95	39	2,223	1,307
No. 2																			65	237		54	356	171	7,859	4,108
No. 3																			4	46		8	58	41	2,785	3,147
All others																				2		5	7	12	328	1,023
Total White Club																			90	321		105	516	263	13,195	9,585
Mixed Wheat. No. 1	80	155		7		5				3	1	21	14	2		6			14	54	2	128	492	364	9,508	6,197
No. 2	95	437	12	85	9	492	267		3	42	52	206	51	17	28	21	6	1	47	127	9	289	2,296	1,310	33,929	15,457
No. 3	109	193	15	68	3	201	171		1	36	1	140	33	15	18	7	2		10	44	4	181	1,251	647	17,888	1[illegible],410
All others	132	131	15	51	6	2	12		1	6	4	206	35	32	31	22	2	1		11	11	166	880	630	14,516	14,323
Total Mixed Wheat	416	916	42	211	18	700	453		5	87	58	573	133	66	77	56	10	2	71	232	26	764	4,919	2,951	75,341	83,387
Total, May, 1922	1,181	2,227	62	7,383	119	1,378	511	96	43	181	151	5,344	1,830	907	254	846	96	206	435	1,260	307	6,296	34113			
Total, April, 1922	3,330	1,575	18	1,366	69	565	401	267	17	228	115	3,471	963	772	239	747	67	259	299	719	258	6,070		2[illegible]85		
Total, July, 1921–May, 1922	795[illegible]	90373	2167	34471	1452	23726	12114	3671	9156	22645	33455	91188	22612	18206	5603	24183	2646	3025	72[illegible]6	26273	6621	146215			616577	
Total, July, 1920–May, 1921	83396	36173	1817	16162	4387	39438	13347	2414	18235	47899	49701	81544	22536	11449	3115	19525	2940	3174	4662	19077	4740	117985				603716

RECEIPTS OF SHELLED CORN FOR MAY, 1922.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Yellow.						Mixed.						Total May, 1922.	Total Apr., 1922.	Total Oct. 1, 1921, to May 31, 1922.	Total Oct 1, 1920, to May 31, 1921.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.				
Chicago	29	484	194	71	106	884	170	2,306	706	230	332	3,744	53	962	421	54	91	1,581	6,209	2,930	68,423	50,166
Omaha	88	521	30	2	5	646	162	991	95	9	9	1,266	44	347	44	4	9	448	2,360	1,441	15,696	9,454
Peoria	6	48	28	17	7	106	21	139	203	201	137	701	24	64	60	17	7	172	979	561	9,849	5,762
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo	41	659	7	3	1	711	34	398	2	2	.....	436	13	411	5	3	8	440	1,587	1,050	12,220	9,975
St. Louis and East St. Louis	62	407	28	9	10	516	54	657	62	27	12	812	6	85	11	3	6	111	1,439	660	14,579	11,302
Milwaukee	4	140	47	4	7	202	116	725	285	16	34	1,176	16	289	141	10	59	515	1,893	671	14,058	9,004
Indianapolis	13	25	60	93	80	271	10	48	22	52	231	363	.....	5	21	24	65	115	749	518	10,675	9,029
Minneapolis	9	29	11	2	3	54	54	297	257	43	19	670	31	186	249	23	36	525	1,249	621	11,533	7,915
Buffalo	.....	7	13	2	3	25	.....	82	89	28	78	277	.....	5	2	2	4	13	315	305	6,824	5,656
Cincinnati	8	8	20	17	6	59	3	16	54	42	36	151	.....	3	22	18	23	66	276	241	2,748	2,860
Memphis	2	49	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	306	17	3	3	329	1	27	.....	.....	.....	28	408	323	2,218	2,241
Louisville	13	122	29	19	8	191	.....	9	32	26	16	83	.....	.....	8	4	.....	12	286	278	2,084	1,160
Sioux City	18	66	8	.....	.....	92	177	614	85	1	10	887	22	172	66	1	7	268	1,217	588	8,112	3,049
Philadelphia	.....	9	1	.....	1	11	13	30	4	.....	6	53	2	52	3	1	3	61	125	815	7,224	4,591
Nashville	10	108	22	1	.....	141	7	58	3	3	1	72	.....	5	4	.....	1	10	223	134	1,348	1,707
Cleveland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	31	23	4	17	78	.....	3	5	.....	3	11	89	122	1,430	1,420
Baltimore	21	20	3	.....	24	68	21	39	105	1	4	170	23	74	1,241	43	37	1,418	1,656	1,050	24,229	10,699
New Orleans	.....	117	8	.....	1	126	2	224	22	3	4	255	1	29	1	.....	1	32	413	408	16,350	5,053
Denver	7	3	.....	.....	.....	10	30	29	6	1	1	67	34	42	5	.....	1	82	159	156	2,254	2,673
Detroit	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	.....	4	6	6	14	30	.....	.....	3	.....	1	4	37	41	1,108	601
Wichita	5	10	.....	.....	.....	15	5	12	1	1	.....	19	12	35	10	3	3	63	97	60	580	570
Seattle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	37	17	.....	1	58	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	59	57	693	385
Fort Worth	8	64	1	.....	.....	73	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	13	5	44	3	1	4	57	143	100	1,297	1,041
Portland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	5	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	46	326	279
Atlanta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	13
Galveston	1	1	1	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7	1	.....	1	9	14	14	118	151
Duluth	1	10	15	.....	.....	26	13	160	286	25	3	487	7	64	166	29	13	279	792	283	6,793	1,018
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	271	303	.....	7	646	30	242	972	1	49	1,294	1,940	723	13,055	5,518
St. Joseph	4	343	16	.....	7	370	13	228	15	3	3	262	6	116	6	1	3	132	764	495	4,820	2,838
All other inspection points	105	753	225	129	59	1,271	204	1,455	617	224	248	2,748	112	648	267	56	121	1,204	5,223	2,832	50,030	33,307
Total, May, 1922	455	4,003	769	369	329	5,925	1,183	9,195	3,322	951	1,226	15,877	442	3,918	3,737	298	556	8,951	30,753	.....	.....	.....
Total Apr., 1922	250	1,956	669	231	176	3,282	371	3,335	3,287	846	637	8,476	220	2,222	2,523	509	292	5,766	.....	17,524	.....	.....
Total, Oct. 1, 1921 to May 31, 1922	8,311	24,095	12,386	5,885	3,814	54,491	16,790	55,522	48,724	18,849	18,227	158,112	8,223	42,149	36,379	6,673	4,650	98,074	.....	.....	310,677	.....
Total, Oct. 1, 1920 to May 31, 1921	4,247	10,175	11,299	8,976	3,609	38,306	8,713	16,207	23,422	33,610	15,209	97,161	2,026	10,294	23,268	18,581	9,831	64,000	.....	.....	.....	199467

RECEIPTS OF OATS FOR MAY, 1922.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Mixed.						Red.						Black and gray.						Total May, 1922.	Total Apr. 1922.	Total July 1, 1921, to May 31, 1922.	Total July 1, 1920, to May 31, 1921.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.				
Chicago	138	910	1,880	428	42	3,398	.....	2	4	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,404	1,716	36,136	28,604
Milwaukee	.....	50	969	102	5	1,126	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,127	387	10,644	8,300
Minneapolis	.....	142	659	203	49	1,053	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,053	636	17,656	10,800
New York	27	1,101	1,117	663	149	3,057	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,058	801	8,317	3,772
St. Louis and East St. Louis	1	67	656	198	31	953	1	6	11	1	2	21	.....	2	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	979	490	9,572	9,783
Buffalo	.....	198	329	29	3	559	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	559	324	5,132	5,625
Indianapolis	8	72	287	110	18	495	2	7	8	2	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	514	313	6,625	7,065
Omaha	.....	25	326	168	28	547	.....	.....	6	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	554	285	4,893	4,847
Peoria	17	52	187	104	11	371	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	371	156	3,655	2,028
Cairo	.....	20	433	276	20	749	.....	2	5	2	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	759	487	5,829	6,481
Cincinnati	2	53	82	33	7	177	2	6	5	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	137	2,019	2,651
Memphis	.....	13	476	41	39	569	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	570	342	4,188	4,591
Louisville	1	13	142	50	3	209	.....	2	.....	1	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214	126	2,563	2,770
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo	.....	19	176	30	6	231	.....	1	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238	128	4,807	4,574
Philadelphia	.....	64	63	8	.....	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	117	1,082	1,198
Denver	.....	3	78	6	3	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	25	422	639
Nashville	22	185	64	5	.....	276	.....	1	4	1	.....	6	.....	3	3	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	289	265	3,293	3,234
Detroit	.....	29	19	4	1	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	29	725	1,122
Seattle	1	6	22	5	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	52	655	553
Portland	20	9	1	3	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	1	.....	9	42	56	955	814
Cleveland	2	15	88	13	.....	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	116	1,661	1,913
Duluth	.....	9	201	17	9	236	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236	67	2,022	2,902
New Orleans	.....	5	30	3	11	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	21	810	1,057
Fort Worth	.....	.....	9	2	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	5	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	37	826	1,690
Baltimore	.....	72	179	5	.....	256	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	256	49	858	988
Sioux City	3	89	162	12	1	267	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	268	72	2,291	1,387
Boston	.....	23	22	34	24	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	66	853	120
Atlanta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	53
Galveston	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	118	65
Wichita	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	176	120
St. Joseph	.....	4	50	1	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	27	478	530
All other inspection points	11	524	1,933	339	60	2,867	.....	3	3	1	.....	7	2	23	44	12	3	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,958	1,536	26,966	24,770
Total May, 1922	253	3,772	10,645	2,893	520	18,083	5	30	49	8	7	99	2	40	60	18	4	124	6	2	.....	1	.....	9	18,315	.....	.....	.....
Total, Apr., 1922	101	1,390	5,311	1,348	395	8,745	3	17	18	5	4	47	.....	16	37	16	3	72	1	3	.....	.....	2	6	.....	8,870	.....	.....
Total, July 1, 1921, to May 30, 1922	2,297	27,721	93,514	29,208	6,213	158,953	87	443	668	291	162	1,651	96	1,242	1,756	1,751	535	5,380	421	63	37	11	13	245	.....	.....	166,229	.....
Total July 1, 1920, to May 30, 1921	6,613	48,795	62,251	10,345	4,980	132,984	488	1,036	444	137	368	2,473	405	3,964	3,216	1,028	567	9,180	112	129	77	55	36	409	.....	.....	.....	145,046

Hay and Feed

HAY MARKETS FEEL INFLUENCE OF NEW HAY; PRICES LOWER

First Car of New Prairie Hay Arrived at Kansas City on June 17—Trading Generally Slow.

The hay market ruled weaker during the week ending June 17. New hay began to influence the markets, and central western markets especially were adjusting values to lower levels. Receipts at most markets were very heavy during the week and as buyers anticipated lower prices when the new hay arrived sales were made to fill immediate needs only. The better grades sold at full values, but low and medium grades, which constituted the bulk of receipts, moved very slowly at uncertain prices. This condition resulted in an oversupply of these poorer grades with a tendency toward accumulation.

New prairie arrived at Kansas City on June 17 for which $11.75 per ton was asked with $10.50 bid. Dealers and shippers held off.

RECEIPTS SHOW INCREASE.

Receipts of hay at the principal markets were heavier than those of the previous week and the corresponding week last year as is shown by the following table giving the receipts in carloads at the principal markets for the weeks ending June 17 and June 10, 1922, and June 18, 1921.

City.	1922		1921
	June 17.	June 10.	June 18.
Boston	96	81	.....
New York	280	175	211
Philadelphia	150	180	.....
Pittsburgh	153	101	126
Cincinnati	184	166	139
Chicago	445	383	218
Minneapolis-St. Paul	82	122	65
St. Louis	218	264	.....
Kansas City	439	333	110
Los Angeles	123	74	274
San Francisco	385	.....	98

Timothy.—The market was dull and easier during the week, with a loss in price of $1-$2.50 per ton for timothy and light clover mixed. The situation has assumed that lack of interest which usually precedes the marketing of the new crop when buyers curtail purchases to absolute needs or rely on supplies or warehouse stocks to tide them over until new hay becomes available. At Cincinnati the holding-off attitude of buyers was especially noticeable to shipping interests, who complained of fewer orders and more disposition on the part of buyers to discriminate as to quality. Only the best was sought and low grades in most instances had to be heavily discounted to effect sales. Receipts at Chicago on Monday were 124 cars of timothy and 20 cars of clover mixed. With this large run on top of fairly liberal receipts during the previous week, receivers found it necessary to reduce the price at least $2 per ton on timothy. There was a good demand in the Chicago market for strictly No. 1 timothy and a fair demand for standard and No. 2. Receipts for the week contained very little, if any, of these three grades. There was some accumulation at all the principal markets of low and off grade hay with some pressure to sell by the receivers. This was especially true in the eastern markets.

(Concluded on page 537, column 1.)

MARKET FOR FEEDS INACTIVE; PRICES CONTINUE TO DECLINE

Trading Limited to Small Quantities to Supply Immediate Needs Despite Lower Prices.

The feed market for the week ending June 17 was unusually dull and prices continued to ease off. Buyers generally are of the opinion that lower prices will prevail with the movement of the new crop, and though their stocks on hand are hardly enough to last until the new stock begins to arrive the concessions in prices were no inducement to buy except in very small quantities to fill immediate needs.

Wheat mill feeds.—The general tone of the wheat mill feed market is soft, but an occasional spurt of buying tends to prevent heavy declines in prices. The output was reported to have been slightly less, and although the pressure from mills was not urgent the slightest pressure was easily felt because of the narrow outlet. Offerings of spot shipments were somewhat greater, which proved a depressing influence on the trade.

There was some scarcity of coarse bran at eastern markets, and it was reported that pure bran could be bought at the same price as, if not lower than, the regular coarse grades. At Chicago it was reported that the market favored the buyers and that any reasonable bid in line with the market was accepted by the seller.

Practically no buying from the country was reported at Minneapolis and jobbers seemed to be holding off for further reductions. Most northwestern mills have standard middlings sold ahead and are holding quotations firm at $16.50 per ton Minneapolis. At Kansas City spot bran sold during the week as low as $14 per ton with bids even slightly under this basis. July-August shipments held rather firm, although the trade is beginning to manifest some concern over the possibility of dry weather. The market at Kansas City is guided almost entirely by weather conditions, and if rain should fall over the Southwest further declines may be expected.

Some trade in shorts of a restricted character was reported in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri.

Cottonseed meal.—There was practically no business in cottonseed cake and meal. At Kansas City the absence of orders from rangemen who ordinarily feed cake to cattle on grass has caused some surprise. Because of very light offerings rather than any demand the price of cottonseed meal in eastern markets has not shown any material change.

LINSEED MEAL DEMAND SLOW.

Linseed meal.—Demand for linseed meal continued poor. Buyers were uninterested even though mills claim that prices are below cost of production. Resellers at Chicago quoted meal at $1 per ton under prices quoted by the mills.

Gluten feed.—Prices quoted for gluten feed by the large manufacturers remained unchanged, while independent manufacturers quoted this feed at $1-$2 per ton less. The market was very dull with but little trading. Mills were reported to be operating at only about 25% capacity. Manufacturers who are quoting the higher price guarantee their July shipments against decline to Sept. 1,

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, JUNE 17, 1922.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Cincinnati.	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	31.50	30.50	24.00	28.00	28.40	24.00	24.00	20.50	23.50	24.00	21.00	22.50	.....	18.00	.....
Standard timothy	.....	29.50	22.00	.....	27.40	.....	22.50	.....	.....	22.50	[2]20.00	20.75	.....	16.50	.....
No. 2 timothy	27.50	23.50	21.00	26.50	26.40	21.00	20.00	18.50	22.00	20.00	[2]18.50	18.00	.....	14.25	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	25.00	21.00	27.00	26.50	.....	20.00	18.00	.....	20.00	[2]18.00	17.50	.....	[2]16.75	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	24.50	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	19.00	16.50	.....	18.00	[2]17.00	.....	.....	14.00	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	16.00	.....	16.00	[2]15.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	27.00	27.00	21.50	.....	17.00	.....	[2]19.00	[2]18.00	.....	16.50	13.00	.....
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	25.50	28.00	18.75	.....	15.00	.....	[2]17.00	[2]17.00	.....	12.50	10.75	18.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	17.00	.....	13.00	.....	15.00	[2]14.00	.....	10.50	9.25	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	18.00	.....	13.50	7.75	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	17.00	.....	11.50	9.75	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	13.50	.....	12.50	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	23.75	23.00	21.75	25.00	25.00	17.25	21.75	21.50	[2]20.00	17.00	14.50	.....	16.00	.....	39.00
Soft winter	.....	23.00	24.00	25.00	.....	.....	22.50	21.00	23.50	.....	.....	17.50	.....	14.50	.....
Hard winter	.....	23.00	23.00	25.00	.....	.....	21.75	20.50	22.50	17.50	.....	17.00	.....	14.00	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	23.00	23.75	23.00	27.00	.....	.....	22.75	23.50	[2]20.00	18.75	16.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	26.25	31.00	.....	.....	29.00	26.00	25.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.50	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	27.00	.....	.....	30.00	25.00	23.50	.....	.....	21.00	23.75	22.50	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	27.00	28.00	26.50	28.00	.....	23.50	.....	.....	25.50	20.00	19.00	.....
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	24.25	27.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....
Rye middlings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	.....	21.50	.....	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	50.50	53.00	49.20	.....	61.00	.....	[2]51.00	48.00	[2]46.00	47.00	47.50	.....	51.50	49.00	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	.....	.....	54.00	.....	.....	48.50	[2]55.00	50.00	54.00	52.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36%)	.....	.....	50.00	44.00	46.00	43.00	50.00	47.00	48.50	48.50	.....	.....	.....	54.00	48.00
Peanut (33%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.50	.....	26.50	.....	22.75	.....	20.00	21.50	21.00	27.00
Gluten feed	29.20	30.35	35.95	.....	41.00	.....	[2]36.75	33.00	34.75	31.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	.....	29.25	27.20	28.50	.....	.....	.....	26.00	26.50	22.50	.....	22.50	22.00	21.00	.....
Yellow hominy feed	.....	28.75	27.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	26.00	22.00	.....	.....	22.00	20.00	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	34.50	30.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	54.50	.....	.....	52.00	.....	.....	.....	47.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal.

while the independent manufacturers with lower price are guaranteeing theirs to date of arrival.

Alfalfa meal.—Demand for alfalfa meal continues very quiet, while offerings are reported freer with the grinding of new hay. The demand for mixed feed is also quiet, which has had a tendency to restrict buying by manufacturers. Most buyers are inclined to hold off as long as pastures continue good.

Hominy feed.—The demand for hominy feed continued dull. Offerings from manufacturers are becoming urgent, but as yet they have not been willing to quote lower prices.

Buffalo reports a fair demand, but that offerings are heavy and burdensome and that only attractive prices will produce sales.

WEEKLY HAY MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 536.)

Alfalfa.—Reports from Kansas City indicated that the alfalfa market appeared to be approaching the bottom. At least there was more confidence in values. It was reported that new alfalfa of the second cutting could be bought in Kansas City and Oklahoma at $7–$9 per ton on cars for standard or better. Some improvement in the demand for alfalfa was reported in the Southeast and Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa. Dairymen in the latter States were reported to be buying more freely. At Omaha much new alfalfa arrived in heated condition and it was reported that more alfalfa than usual was being baled directly from the windrow. Receivers stated that unless shippers discontinued this method of baling hay would arrive in a heated condition.

Prairie.—Receipts of prairie at both Chicago and Minneapolis were light during the week. There was little inquiry at Chicago for good prairie among the smaller trade and it was thought that good No. 1 southwest prairie would bring about $18 and No. 2 $16 per ton in that market. The demand, however, was not sufficient to take care of more than a few cars at these prices. At Kansas City prairie hay was extremely slow and buyers, including the larger stockyards, held off for lower prices.

Straw.—Straw receipts continued light with prices, especially for rye, firm at quotations. At Chicago the demand for all kinds was reported good. This market was slightly lower in sympathy with lower hay prices. Current quotations were as follows: No. 1 wheat—Boston $18.50, Philadelphia $14.50, Baltimore $12.75, Pittsburgh $17, Cincinnati $15, Chicago $12.50; No. 1 oat—Boston $19.50, Baltimore $13.75, Pittsburgh $17.50, Cincinnati $15, Chicago $13.50; No. 1 rye (straight)—Boston $37, New York $38.50, Baltimore $31; No. 1 rye (tangled)—Pittsburgh $17.50, Cincinnati $16, Chicago $16.

The exports of wool from British South Africa during 1921 amounted to 230,422,000 lbs. compared with 119,505,000 lbs. in 1920. The exports of mohair from that country in 1921 amounted to 17,129,000 lbs. compared with 6,290,000 in 1920.

California has a longer strawberry shipping season than any other State, the shipping period covering the six months from April to September. Strawberries are obtainable in California almost the year round.

SOME IMPROVEMENT SHOWN BY GERMAN SUGAR-BEET INDUSTRY

Production, However, Is Still Far Below Prewar Output—Domestic Consumption Increasing.

The sugar-beet industry in Germany is improving but is still far below its pre-war position, according to a report submitted by the American consul at Berlin. Government estimates have placed the production of raw beet sugar during the industrial year 1921–22 at 2,600,000,000 lbs., compared with 2,400,000,000 lbs. last year and an average of 4,592,260,000 lbs. annually during the 5-year pre-war period, 1909–1913.

The consumption of raw beet sugar in Germany is increasing, and it is anticipated that the domestic production for the current industrial year will fall far short of requirements. From Sept. 1, 1921, to Feb. 1, 1922, consumption in Germany amounted to 1,279,000,000 lbs., compared with 855,000,000 lbs. during the corresponding period of 1920–21 and 821,000,000 lbs. during the same period of 1919–20. Of these amounts, 10,120,000 lbs. were imported in 1921–22, compared with 48,940,000 lbs. in 1920–21 and 52,420,000 lbs. in 1919–20.

PRACTICALLY NO EXPORTS.

The stocks of raw sugar on hand in Germany on Feb. 1, 1922, amounted to 1,387,000,000 lbs., compared with 1,521,000,000 lbs. on Feb. 1, 1921, and 1,095,000,000 lbs. on Feb. 1, 1920. Germany has exported practically no sugar since 1914. The annual exports during the 5-year pre-war period, 1909–1913, however, averaged 1,746,322,000 lbs.

The agricultural interests of Germany are usually able to estimate in March the extent to which sugar beets will be cultivated during the subsequent season. This year, however, the situation is much confused. One cause for this confusion is the fact that grain now brings a higher price than sugar beets. Uncertainty as to whether the refineries will be sufficiently free from strikes to absorb the crop promptly has also been a material factor in causing confusion. Moreover, the beet grower must also face the problems of obtaining sufficient quantities of artificial fertilizer and of securing the necessary labor to cultivate the crop properly.

According to all indications the area devoted to the cultivation of sugar beets in Germany with its present boundaries will be no larger this year than last year when the area amounted to 964,000 acres. If this should prove to be the case, it is believed that the present scarcity of sugar will develop into a serious shortage, especially as the late spring threatens to cause a short crop. The area harvested in Germany, including Alsace Lorraine, during the 5-year pre-war period, 1909–1913, averaged 1,335,000 acres annually.

Canadian Government to Establish Cream Grading System.

The latest development in the Canadian dairying industry is the decision of the Government to establish a system of official cream grading in the Province of Alberta. The plan will be put into effect in that Province in the near future, when a corps of cream graders, selected by the Department of Agriculture and especially trained by the Dairy Commissioner, will assume their duties.

This system of cream grading is the result of the elimination of all cream-buying stations in Alberta as provided for by recent legislation which became effective during the first week of May. The previous custom of creameries and other buying concerns was to grade and test the cream at the buying stations, the Government service being confined to the grading of butter only.

The Canadian Dairy Commissioner has expressed the opinion that the new system will have a marked effect upon the quality of the butter produced in Canada. This development may be taken as a concrete expression of a determined move on the part of the Canadian Department of Agriculture to put the dairying industry upon a more permanent basis and to bring it back to conditions existing in 1917 when over 50% of the butter graded by the Government in Alberta was of the highest quality.

ORCHARD GRASS SEED CROP.

(Concluded from front page.)

months. However, of the 2,921,700 pounds (208,700 bushels) of orchard grass permitted entry during the 11½ months ending June 15, 1922, only 154,600 pounds has entered since Mar. 31, 1922. Moreover, much of the seed that was imported in such large quantity during the past winter was sown this spring and these large imports probably more than anything else tended to depress prices in the spring. During May 42,700 pounds of orchard grass seed was permitted entry but none was imported during the first two weeks of June.

To Whom Farmers May Sell Seeds.

The farmer who has produced a surplus of seed may sell it to any one of the following: His neighbors; other farmers through advertising and correspondence; local shippers; traveling seed buyers; distant seedsmen by mail; or advance growing contract.

The Delicious is one of the highest-priced apples found in consuming markets and is very popular. Supplies of this variety come largely from the State of Washington.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

Permitted Entry Under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed.	June 1–15, 1922.	July 1, 1921–June 15, 1922.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	1,039,200	5,955,800
Canada blue grass	3,200	1,031,400
Awnless brome grass	.....	14,000
Alsike clover	48,100	7,045,500
Crimson clover	63,100	3,428,600
Red clover	37,500	10,263,800
White clover	25,900	1,614,900
Mixtures:		
Alsike clover and timothy	.....	6,600
Alsike clover and Canada blue grass	.....	5,900
Alsike clover, white clover, and Canada blue grass	.....	800
Red and alsike clover	.....	3,800
Red clover and timothy	.....	700
White and alsike clover	.....	36,300
Timothy, alsike and red clover	.....	3,200
Grass mixtures	.....	43,100
Meadow fescue	.....	500
Broom-corn millet	64,400	1,380,100
Foxtail millet	.....	301,900
Orchard grass	.....	2,921,700
Rape	228,200	4,473,800
Redtop	.....	1,700
English rye grass	12,000	1,849,800
Italian rye grass	6,700	784,300
Timothy	.....	95,100
Hairy vetch	54,600	1,909,700
Spring vetch	44,000	291,000

Cotton

PRICES RECOVER FROM SLUMP EXPERIENCED EARLY IN WEEK

Spot Situation Reported as Strong—Census Bureau Places May Consumption at 495,674 Bales.

On Monday of the week ending June 17 cotton prices declined ½¢–¾¢ per lb. from the season's high level of June 10. The market reports indicate that the chief causes for the decline were more favorable weather reports from the cotton belt and the weakened technical position of the market created in the course of the previous week's heavy buying movement. Tuesday witnessed a resumption of active buying of futures and prices recovered about half of Monday's loss. This turn in the market was attributed to strength in the spot cotton and to encouraging news from the dry goods trade. On Wednesday and Thursday prices reacted slightly, but on Friday and Saturday they moved upward again so that by the close of the week spot cotton prices were at nearly the same level as at the close of the previous week, while prices for future contracts were about ¼¢ lower.

The week's reports indicate that favorable weather for the growing crop prevailed generally over the belt during most of the week. Offsetting this factor were the strength displayed in the spot markets, a condition based on diminishing cotton stocks and steadily increasing consumption—and the numerous reports of heavy boll-weevil infestation which disclose apprehension of severe damage later in the season.

MIDDLING CLOSES AT 22.02¢.

The average price of Middling as determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets closed at 22.02¢ per lb. on June 17, compared with 22.10¢ at the close of the previous week and 10.37¢ for the corresponding day in 1921. The decline in prices for future contracts ranged from 24 points for October contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange to 32 points for July contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. July contracts at New York declined 27 points. The closing prices for the week show that the premium on July contracts over October contracts dropped to 6 points, compared with 9 points at the close of the previous week. July future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 12.47d. per lb. on June 16, compared with 12.07d. on June 8, and 7.81d. for the corresponding day last year.

The volume of spot sales in the South was a little smaller than that of the previous week. Sales in the 10 designated markets totaled 40,445 bales, compared with 49,088 bales the previous week and 53,627 bales for the corresponding week in 1921. The total sales in the 10 designated spot markets from Aug. 1 to June 17, were 3,200,752 bales, compared with 3,029,143 bales for the corresponding period in 1921.

Reports from the dry goods markets indicate that the demand for goods during the week was not very active but that the firmness in cotton prices was reflected in prices for cotton goods.

On June 14, the Bureau of the Census issued its monthly preliminary report showing the consumption of cotton for May. The report shows that during May American mills consumed 495,674 bales, exclusive of linters, compared with 446,843 bales in April and 440,714 bales during May, 1921.

The number of bales reported in manufacturing establishments on May 31, was 1,419,836, compared with 1,280,723 bales for the same day last year. The number of bales reported in independent warehouses and at compresses was 2,561,007, compared with 4,738,267 bales in 1921. Active cotton spindles during May totaled 31,653,061, compared with 32,836,107 for the same month last year.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for June 17, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending June 17, in each of the markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	125	125	163	225	200	200	150	250	175	181
Strict Good Middling	150	100	100	125	175	150	150	125	175	150	140
Good Middling	100	75	75	88	125	100	100	100	100	100	96
Strict Middling	50	38	50	50	75	75	75	50	50	50	56
Middling	22.00	21.88	22.04	21.50	22.00	21.50	22.00	22.65	22.70	21.88	22.02
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	50	37	50	50	50	50	75	75	75	50	56
Low Middling	150	100	100	125	125	125	150	150	150	150	133
Strict Good Ordinary[2]	250	175	150	200	225	225	250	250	250	250	223
Good Ordinary[2]	350	275	200	275	325	325	350	350	350	350	315
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	[3] 25	[3] 25	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	[3] 5
Strict Middling	50	37	50	75	75	50	75	50	50	50	56
Middling[2]	150	100	150	175	175	150	175	175	175	200	163
Strict Low Middling[2]	250	175	225	250	275	225	250	250	250	250	210
Low Middling[2]	350	275	300	325	375	300	325	325	325	350	325
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	150	100	100	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	130
Strick Middling[2]	250	175	200	200	225	200	250	250	225	250	223
Middling[2]	350	300	300	275	275	275	350	350	325	300	310
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling[2]	150	100	150	150	125	125	175	150	150	225	150
Strict Middling[2]	250	200	225	225	175	225	250	225	225	275	228
Middling[2]	350	300	300	300	225	325	325	300	300	325	305
Sales for week, bales	1,348	368	537	640	3,000	826	9,118	6,342	11,339	6,927	[4] 40,445

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales in the designated markets.

Comparative Summary of American Cotton Consumption 1918–1922.

[Exclusive of linters.]

Month.	1918–19	1919–20	1920–21	1921–22
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
August	534,971	497,319	483,560	467,103
September	489,962	491,669	457,967	484,647
October	440,354	556,041	401,325	494,745
November	455,611	491,250	332,712	526,610
December	472,908	511,711	295,292	511,800
January	556,883	591,921	366,463	526,552
February	433,295	515,699	395,115	473,073
March	433,485	575,789	438,218	518,450
April	475,875	566,914	409,247	446,843
May	487,934	541,377	440,714	495,674
Total	4,781,278	5,339,090	4,020,613	4,945,497

Closing Future Prices for June 17 and for the Corresponding Days in 1921 and 1920.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1922	1921	1920	1922	1921	1920
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
July	22.04	11.24	37.68	22.16	10.77	37.90
October	21.98	12.05	35.23	21.57	11.55	35.06
December	21.76	12.55	31.05	21.26	12.00	33.93
January	21.60	12.70	33.45	21.03	12.13	33.48
March	21.46	13.06	32.85	20.78	12.47	32.86

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week ending June 10, 1922.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Fayetteville, N. C.	$44.00	$42.00
Greenville, S. C.	43.00	40.00
Dallas, Tex.	40.00	.....
New Orleans, La.	36.00	.....
Meridian, Miss.	35.00	35.00

STOCKS OF COTTON ON HAND IN AMERICA ON MAY 31.

[Exclusive of linters.]

	1922	1921
	Bales.	*Bales.*
On hand July 31, 1921 and 1920	6,534,360	3,563,162
Crops of 1921–22 and 1920–21	7,977,778	13,270,970
Imports from Aug. 1 to May 31	342,216	212,784
Total	14,854,354	17,046,916
Less consumption from Aug. 1 to May 31	4,945,497	4,020,613
	9,908,857	13,026,303
Less exports from Aug. 1 to May 31	5,341,283	4,660,236
Supply on May 31	4,567,574	8,366,067

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on June 16, 1922, and on the corresponding day in 1921, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in those markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended:

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	18	.....	.....	3
Strict Good Middling	1,241	171	132	266
Good Middling	14,866	3,215	429	3,025
Strict Middling	53,383	17,058	1,931	17,190
Middling	77,891	47,602	6,198	27,418
Strict Low Middling	41,465	41,056	4,268	16,725
Low Middling	46,391	9,908	539	6,497
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	5,930	1,074	766	2,920
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	2,959	3,323	864	2,867
Good Middling Yellow Stained	27	34	2	4
Total	204,174	126,441	15,129	76,915

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on June 16, at the port of New York were 210,139 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 147,990 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 161,367 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 153,834 bales.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A good demand for premium staple cotton was reported at New Orleans and a fair demand at Memphis. Some of the sales

reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	24
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins	22½
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	21
Low Middling, full 1⅛ ins	22
Middling, 1⅛ ins	26
Good Ordinary, 1⅛ to 1 3/16 ins	19½
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, full 1 3/16 ins	25
Middling, 1 3/16 ins	28
Middling, 1¼ ins	30
Memphis:	
Low Middling, blues, 1 1/16 ins	18
Middling, full 1 1/16 ins	23½
Strict Good Ordinary, full 1⅛ ins	20
Strict Low Middling, tinged, 1⅛ ins	23
Middling, 1⅛ ins	25

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 21⅞¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 22¢ at Memphis on June 17, 1922, and 10¾¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 11¢ at Memphis on June 18, 1921.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	150	75	100	Even
1⅛ ins	375	325	300	250
1 3/16 ins	550	650	800	550
1¼ ins	800	.....	1,200	875

Quotations reported on June 16 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 38¢ per lb.; No. 2, 36¢; No. 3, 34¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 33¢ per lb. for grade No. 2, and 32¢ for grade No. 3.

Comparison of the Prices of Middling and the Differences Between Middling and Other Grades of Cotton.

[From the averages of the 10 designated spot markets.]

White standards.	June 17, 1922.		June 18, 1921.	
	Points.	Per cent.	Points.	Per cent.
	On.	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	181	8.2	228	22.0
Strict Good Middling	140	6.4	178	17.2
Good Middling	96	4.4	118	11.4
Strict Middling	56	2.5	58	5.6
Middling	[1] 22.02	[1] 22.02	[1] 10.37	[1] 10.37
	Off.	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	56	2.5	105	10.1
Low Middling	133	6.0	223	21.5
Strict Good Ordinary	223	10.0	330	31.8
Good Ordinary	315	14.3	433	41.8

[1] Cents.

Cotton Movement from August 1 to June 16.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1921–22	1920–21
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	5,772,408	6,128,641
Port stocks	787,914	1,616,392
Interior receipts	6,960,284	7,140,212
Interior stocks	627,463	1,374,665
Into sight	9,803,214	10,624,177
Northern spinners' takings	2,065,986	1,848,165
Southern spinners' takings	3,652,741	2,620,225
World's visible supply of American cotton	2,782,556	4,510,309

Exports of American Cotton from August 1 to June 16.

[Information from commercial sources.]

To—	1921–22	1920–21
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	1,601,740	1,568,987
France	693,841	518,433
Germany	1,327,131	1,073,953
Italy	390,824	489,005
Japan	750,871	456,019
China	87,516	33,876
Spain	284,138	218,607
Belgium	153,616	180,133
Other countries	198,965	239,814
Total	5,488,642	4,778,827

Exports for the week ending June 16 amounted to 123,486 bales, compared with 83,996 bales the previous week and 99,531 bales for the corresponding week in 1921.

COTTON GROWING IN INDIA RECEIVING NEW STIMULUS

Industry Being Studied with View to Increasing Crop—Ranks Next to the United States.

The production of cotton in India is receiving every possible stimulus from both the trade and the Government, according to information received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and every phase of the cotton industry in that country is to be studied with a view to augmenting production. In addition, the development of a more efficient statistical organization is being considered so that growers, traders, and the Government may at all times be able to analyze the cotton situation of the country.

India produces more cotton annually than any country in the world except the United States. The commercial cotton crop, excluding the large quantity which annually enters into household manufacturing, is usually placed at about 4,300,000 bales of 400 lbs. each. The exports of raw cotton from India during the 1920–21 cotton year (Sept. 1, 1920, to Aug. 31, 1921) amounted to 2,226,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, compared with 2,702,000 bales during the corresponding period of 1919–20. The total exports for the first five months of the 1921–22 season (from Sept. 1, 1921, to Feb. 1, 1922) amounted to 1,207,500 bales, compared with 610,800 bales during the corresponding period of the previous year.

JAPAN IS LARGEST BUYER.

Japan is India's most important market, that country having taken 1,149,000 bales during the 1920–21 season and 1,648,000 bales during the 1919–20 season.

The area reported to have been planted to cotton in India this year, 1921–22, is 18,485,000 acres, or 13% below the revised figure of last year. The estimated yield for the 1921–22 season has been placed at 4,480,000 bales, compared with a yield of 3,601,000 bales during the 1920–21 season and the annual average of 4,032,000 bales for the 5-year period, 1909–13.

Among the proposals and recommendations approved by both the Agricultural Department of India and the trade was the appointment of a cotton technologist in Bombay to assist the Agricultural Department in testing new and improved cottons and to investigate scientifically the possibilities of Indian cotton generally. The recommendations made by the Board of Agriculture in India that the technologist be provided with an experimental spinning plant have also been indorsed by the trade.

Other approved proposals and recommendations were the establishment of a system of plant breeding on cottons of American type, the encouragement of research with respect to susceptibility or immunity to disease and with respect to insuring better yields and more uniform staple, the setting aside of areas for long-staple cotton and forbidding transportation of other cottons into them except for manufacture, the keeping of ginning records, the marking of bales so that ownership of a bale of unsatisfactory cotton may be traced, the compulsory submission of press returns for statistical purposes, the giving of power to local governments to frame rules where necessary to deal with abuses, and the furnishing of better statistics to the Agricultural Department.

Paraguay Increases Cotton Acreage.

The area in Paraguay devoted to cotton cultivation has doubled within the last three years, according to a report from the American trade commissioner at Buenos Aires. Official estimates place this year's cotton crop in Paraguay at 1,500 bales (478 lbs. each) of lint. It is claimed, also, that a 75% greater yield is obtained from the seed imported from the United States than from native seed.

California the past two seasons has shipped about two-thirds of the carlot supply of winter lettuce. The remaining one-third came chiefly from Florida.

Texas Spinach Shipments 1,450 Cars.

The Texas spinach season closed in the early part of May. Total shipments for the 5 months were about 1,450 cars, nearly the same as during the 1920–21 season.

IMPORTS OF WOOL DURING APRIL, 1922.

[Data from the Department of Commerce.]

Imported from—	Clothing.				Combing.				Carpet.	
	Unsorted.		Sorted.		Unsorted.		Sorted.			
	Unwashed.	Washed.	Unwashed.	Washed or scoured.	Unwashed.	Washed.	Unwashed.	Washed or scoured.	Scoured.	Washed and unwashed.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,545
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,470
France	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	565,115
Germany	.....	1,387	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308,534
Italy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	543,125
Spain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,612
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom	169,232	.....	.....	.....	84,653	121,188	734,169	50	12,499	1,476,151
Canada	27,591	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	22,940
Argentina	274,418	.....	306,748	.....	1,162,591	274,309	2,686,702	.....	.....	1,471,946
Brazil	50,062	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chile	56,058	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,521
Uruguay	.....	.....	77,567	.....	1,015,930	.....	2,082,919	.....	.....	.....
British India	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181,526
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,755	10,888	.....	.....	.....	8,472,933
Hejaz, Arabia and Mesopotamia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188,522
Palestine and Syria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600
Australia	536,894	33,670	119,170	80,958	98,695	45,747	5,864,538	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	.....	131,234	24,326	5,110,670	.....	.....	.....
British South Africa	312,090	.....	34,893	353,218	920,936	.....	2,349,157	11,655	.....	9,062
Total	1,426,345	35,057	538,378	434,176	3,480,794	476,458	18,828,405	11,705	12,499	13,311,662

NOTE.—Total imports of all wools in April, 1922, amounted to 38,555,479 lbs.

Foreign Markets

FINLAND'S CHIEF EXPORTS IN 1921 WERE BUTTER AND CHEESE

Great Britain Was Largest Buyer of Butter—Bulk of Cheese Exports Taken by Germany.

The exports of butter from Finland during 1921 amounted to 14,253,000 lbs. compared with 2,508,000 lbs. in 1920, 879,000 lbs. in 1919, and 27,867,000 lbs. in 1913, according to the American consul at Helsingfors. The exports of cheese during 1921 were 4,686,000 lbs. compared with 2,108,000 lbs. in 1920, 39,000 lbs. in 1919 and 2,699,000 lbs. in 1913.

The exports of butter and cheese were the greatest, both in quantity and value, of all Finland's articles of export during 1921. Although the 1921 butter exports were only half as large as those for 1913, they were almost six times the volume exported in 1920, and 16 times larger than the 1919 exports when the export restrictions had practically stopped the shipment of this product from Finland.

SWEDEN A LARGE BUYER.

Great Britain provides the chief market for Finnish butter, 7,481,000 lbs. having been exported to that country in 1921, 2,300,000 lbs. in 1920, only 99 lbs. in 1919, and 20,957,000 lbs. in 1913. Sweden was the second most important market in 1921 taking 5,378,000 lbs. Germany, which took 5,069,000 lbs. in 1913, purchased only 11,000 lbs. in 1921.

The exports of cheese from Finland in 1921 were more than double those in 1920, the greater part, 2,785,000 lbs., going to Germany. Before the war most of Finland's exportable cheese was shipped to Russia, 2,687,000 lbs. having been shipped into that country during 1913. The cheese manufacturers in Finland are hoping to develop new markets for their product, especially in Belgium and France.

The production of milk, which decreased during the war and is still below normal, increased considerably during 1921. This was brought about by the gradual return to normal conditions and by the use of improved methods of dairying. Statistics show that for 67,375 head of cattle out of an approximate total of 1,100,000 in the country, the average quantity of milk from each cow amounted to 2,022 qts. per annum and the average percentage of fat to 3.93%. This was higher than during the period 1913–1917, although the consumption of fodder during the year was, on the average, only 1,487 calories per cow, compared with 1,545 calories during the 1917–18 period.

Farmers Establish Starch Manufacturing Concern in British Columbia.

A farmers' cooperative starch manufacturing association (The Pacific Starch Products, Ltd.), with a capital of $100,000, is to be established at South West Minster, B. C., for the purpose of manufacturing starch and other products from waste potatoes in the Fraser River Valley, according to a report received from the American consul at Vancouver.

It is estimated that 21,000 tons of cull potatoes have been annually fed to live stock in that locality with little profit. The factory will consume some 10,000 tons of potatoes annually in the manufacture of potato starch, laundry starch, potato flour, dextrine, glucose, and tapioca.

Grain Shipments from Canadian Head of Great Lakes Open With Rush.

The spring rush in the Lake shipments of grain from the Canadian head of the Great Lakes began on Apr. 19 of this year, 11 days later than the opening of navigation last year, reports the American consul at Fort William and Port Arthur, Ontario. In spite of this delay the amount of grain leaving these ports up to Apr. 30 of this year was more than 1,000,000 bus. in excess of the amount shipped up to Apr. 30, 1921.

The opening day at Fort William and Port Arthur not only found all elevators full, but there were 3,600 loaded freight cars on the local tracks, one railroad having placed an embargo on all grain shipments into those ports. Shipments during the 11-day period up to Apr. 30 show an increase in the shipments of wheat, the principal item, of slightly more than 20% over the 22-day period up to Apr. 30, 1921. Of the total quantities exported from the opening of the Lakes to Apr. 30 in both 1921 and 1922 the percentage shipped to ports in the United States was about 45%.

The following table gives the quantities of the different grains shipped from the Canadian Head of the Lakes between the date of opening of navigation and Apr. 30 for the two years, 1921 and 1922.

April 8 to 30, inclusive, 1921.

Kind of grain.	To Buffalo.	To Duluth.	To Canadian lower Lake ports.	To Montreal.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Wheat	3,876,577	962,304	3,621,828	160,818
Oats	921,736	.....	2,821,581	664,412
Barley	647,717	.....	653,227	94,093
Flaxseed	413,782	55,924	50,924	19,571
Rye	100,000	.....	43,781	.....
Total	5,959,842	1,018,228	7,190,417	938,894

April 19 to 30, inclusive, 1922.

	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Wheat	5,284,551	.....	4,763,979	399,933
Oats	1,336,410	.....	2,437,649	286,211
Barley	214,846	.....	767,686	114,797
Flaxseed	.....	96,840	.....	21,861
Rye	408,872	.....	.....	.....
Total	7,244,682	96,840	7,969,314	824,802

Of the quantity of grain shipped to ports in the United States during the 1921 period, 55% was entered for consumption, the remainder passing through for export. During the 1922 period shown above, only 14% entered the United States for consumption and the rest merely passed through for export.

Record Dairy Season in New Zealand.

The 1921–22 dairy season in New Zealand has been a record one from the producing point of view, reports a Wellington correspondent of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. It is estimated that the total output of butter for export during the season was 46,000 tons, an increase of 30% over the previous season's production. The output of cheese was 60,000 tons, an increase of 12% over the previous season.

At the present time there is a strong movement toward the establishment of a compulsory national dairy pool with Government support. If the scheme is carried through it will mean that the entire output of New Zealand will be handled by an organization representing the producers. Representatives will be sent to London to work in conjunction with the large exporting and distributing houses there and to fix the minimum market prices from time to time.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR DURING APRIL, 1922.

[Data from Department of Commerce.]

Exported to—	Wheat.	Wheat flour.
	Bushels.	*Barrels.*
Belgium	728,000	2,802
Finland	.....	43,329
France	175,924	2,865
Germany	16,135	134,372
Gibraltar	249,894	.....
Italy	690,092	3,996
Latvia	4,062	43,120
Netherlands	393,925	68,002
Sweden	31,762	8,494
Turkey in Europe	.....	166,185
United Kingdom	1,961,257	191,726
Salvador	186,666	13,764
Mexico	194,039	21,498
Cuba	2,588	91,511
Brazil	11	48,461
Peru	186,666	2,968
Japan	.....	36,875
Philippine Islands	.....	29,553
All other countries	34,495	288,008
Total	4,855,516	1,197,529

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, OLEOMARGARINE, AND EGGS, DURING APRIL, 1922.

[Data from Department of Commerce.]

Destination.	Butter.	Oleomargarine.	Cheese.	Eggs.	Condensed milk.	Evaporated milk.	Powdered milk.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dozen.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Germany	60	750	.....	.....	707,655	465,550	620,675
Latvia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,694,488	.....
Russia in Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,600	2,432,640	400
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	166,400	82,800	.....
Ukraine	.....	.....	.....	.....	731	4,476,960	2,500
United Kingdom	50	.....	.....	102,337	206,392	282,400	4,250
Canada	405,400	46,950	18,995	383,180	30,807	13,310	6,664
Panama	39,019	9,820	26,151	53,255	88,116	366,551	613
Mexico	82,941	3,210	104,617	825,094	145,329	188,076	10,064
Trinidad and Tobago	31,800	.....	12,205	.....	56,448	9,240	.....
Cuba	62,091	4,200	184,652	1,106,579	1,082,674	148,380	2,840
Brazil	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,703	.....	.....
Peru	45,576	.....	120	.....	3,072	68,664	.....
British India	.....	.....	936	.....	.....	320,836	.....
Straits Settlements	.....	.....	132	.....	53,508	41,560	.....
China	37,310	.....	16,925	.....	.....	133,968	1,086
Java and Madura	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,300	86,865	.....
Other Dutch East Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,150	65,940	.....
Hongkong	2,486	.....	4,985	.....	.....	65,936	.....
Japan	4,026	.....	3,226	.....	491,830	76,219	16,470
Philippine Islands	35,590	.....	7,039	.....	28,210	126,090	.....
British South Africa	.....	.....	300	.....	116,900	7,500	.....
All other countries	175,474	56,715	97,863	22,948	473,050	301,933	32,076
Total, April, 1922	921,826	121,645	478,146	2,493,393	3,777,875	20,455,906	697,638
April, 1921	1,106,566	324,480	1,664,287	2,275,842	6,551,621	13,669,404	852,595

RESULTS OF THE PIG SURVEY.

(Concluded from front page.)

reported, but the total number of pigs saved is the same as last year on account of the smaller number of pigs saved per litter. These Southern States show an increase of 27 per cent in the number of sows intended to be bred for fall farrowing over last year, with a total prospective increase of 11 per cent in the number of litters for the year.

The survey is based upon about 200,000 schedules received from farmers in the Corn Belt States which produce about 70 per cent of the pigs in the United States, and from farmers in three Eastern and three Southern States. The schedules were distributed by rural mail carriers to 15 farmers on each rural mail delivery route. It is planned to make a similar survey in about six months which will be used as a check on the department's estimate, and also indicate the number of pigs to be produced in the spring of 1923. The present survey is the first of the kind ever attempted and comparisons with earlier years are not available.

Detailed figures for the States are shown in the accompanying table.

DETAILS OF SPECIAL PIG SURVEY, SHOWN BY STATES.

State.	Per cent of increase in no. of litters first half of 1922 compared with first half of 1921.	Average no. of pigs saved per litter.			Per cent of increase or decrease in total no. of pigs saved, first half of 1922 compared with first half of 1921.	Per cent of increase in no. of sows bred or to be bred to farrow in the fall, 1922, compared with actual no. of litters in the fall, 1921.
		First half of 1921.	Last half of 1921.	First half of 1922.		
	Per cent.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Ohio	+16.8	6.9	6.6	6.5	+10.2	+31.7
Indiana	+22.0	6.7	6.2	6.1	+11.2	+37.1
Michigan	+22.3	7.1	6.5	6.3	+8.3	+48.2
Illinois	+22.3	6.4	6.0	5.9	+12.0	+49.3
Wisconsin	+10.5	6.5	6.2	6.0	+1.8	+41.2
Minnesota	+22.3	5.8	5.6	5.2	+9.6	+49.3
Iowa	+20.7	5.7	5.8	5.5	+17.3	+48.1
Missouri	+25.0	6.6	6.3	5.9	+13.2	+44.4
Nebraska	+26.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	+21.0	+59.7
Kansas	+39.8	6.0	5.6	5.4	+23.1	+65.0
South Dakota	+30.5	5.6	5.4	5.2	+20.6	+73.1
Average for 11 Corn Belt States	+22.8	6.1	5.9	5.7	+14.5	+49.3
New York	+2.8	8.2	7.8	7.4	−7.3	+24.0
Pennsylvania	+7.3	7.2	7.0	6.9	+0.9	+25.2
Maryland	+4.9	7.4	6.9	7.1	−4.9	+18.4
Average for 3 Eastern States	+5.5	7.5	7.2	7.1	−2.7	+23.5
Georgia	+12.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	+5.3	+34.0
Alabama	+0.0	6.3	6.0	6.0	−3.6	+24.4
Mississippi	+0.6	6.2	5.8	6.0	−2.5	+24.8
Average for 3 Southern States	+5.2	6.4	6.1	6.0	+0.3	+27.0

New Publications Issued.

The following publications w re issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending June 20, 1922. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Research Methods in the Study of Forest Environment. By Carlos G. Bates, Silviculturist in Charge Fremont Forest Experiment Station, and Raphael Zon, Forest Economist. Pp. 209, figs. 3. Contribution from the Forest Service. May 19, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1059.) Price, 25¢.

This bulletin is designed primarily to aid forest investigators, and is concerned wholly with ecological forest studies.

Experiment Station Record. Vol. 46, No. 6. Abstract Number, Apr. 15, 1922. Pp. 501-600. 10¢.

☞NOTE.—The Record is a technical review of the world's scientific literature pertaining to agriculture. It is not intended for general distribution and its free distribution is restricted to persons connected with the agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and similar institutions, and to libraries and exchanges. The subscription price for this publication, which is issued in two volumes a year, 10 numbers each, is 75¢ a volume, (foreign subscription, $1.25 a volume), payable to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Inventory of Seeds and Plants Imported by the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction during the period from Apr. 1 to June 30, 1918. Pp. 48, pls. 5. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. May, 1922. (Inventory No. 55: Nos. 45972 to 46302.) Price, 15¢.

Inventory of Seeds and Plants Imported by the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction during the period from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1918. Pp. 34, pls. 6. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. May, 1922. (Inventory No. 56: Nos. 46303 to 46587.) Price, 15¢.

Value of Plow Lands Drops 20 Per Cent from 1920 to 1922.

Plow lands in the United States had an average value of $69.89 per acre in the spring of 1922, a decline of 22% from the record high value of $90 in 1920, before the industrial depression and the fall of prices began, according to the figures compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Truck Crop Conditions in New Jersey and New York.

Field reports of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates for June 15 concerning certain truck crops in New Jersey and New York afford the following information:

Celery.—Warren County, N. J., which ships most of the early celery from that State, will have 400 acres in celery this year, about the same as last year. Plantings are made at intervals and the harvest will extend from July 1 to October. In Orange County, N. Y., shipments have already begun from 12 acres of celery grown under glass and the harvest will continue well into July.

Lettuce.—Lettuce began moving from Warren County, N. J., about June 15, and shipments will continue throughout the summer. The lettuce area is about 450 acres. In Orange County, N. Y., June rains damaged 75 acres of early lettuce at Chester about 75%, causing heavy loss from bottom rot. Shipment of early lettuce began June 4 and was nearly completed by June 11. Movement from later plantings will begin about July 1. Total lettuce acreage for the county is 600 to 650 acres. Early plantings of lettuce in central New York were badly damaged by the heavy rain of June 11.

Onions.—Warren County, N. J., has 350 acres of onions grown from seed to start moving Aug. 1, about a month later than the southern New Jersey set onions. The crop has received good care and is in fine condition. Orange County, N. Y., has 3,400 acres of onions, a 10% increase over 1921. Although the stand is not so heavy as in 1921, the onions are thick enough to produce a good yield.

In central New York, a rainfall of nearly 5 ins. occurred June 11, which caused heavy damage to onions. At Canastota and Chittenango in Madison County the 1,300 acres of onions were covered by water which in some fields reached a depth of 5 feet. By the afternoon of the 12th many of the fields were out of water but a considerable portion of the muck was still inundated. No estimate of the damage was possible at that time but with a continuance of cool weather it seemed probable that the greater part of the onions from seed would recover. A heavier proportional loss was expected in set onions. Onions at Port Byron in Cayuga County have suffered at least an equal amount of damage. At Cicero and Syracuse in Onondaga County 115 acres of onions were flooded and 130 acres at Rome, Oneida County, but the greater portion of the crop will probably recover.

Potatoes.—The acreage of early potatoes in New Jersey is larger than in 1921, the increase being 10% in southern New Jersey and in Mercer and Middlesex Counties. Acreages in Burlington and Monmouth Counties are about the same as in 1921. The stands are mostly very good, averaging 85%-90% of a normal and growing conditions have been generally favorable.

Change in Distribution of Weather, Crops, and Markets.

Congressional Joint Resolution 132, approved by the President May 11, 1922, limits the distribution of all Government periodicals, including Weather, Crops, and Markets, to copies "necessary in the transaction of public business required by law" and to a free list so small that its value in granting the numerous requests is practically negligible. The department interprets the quoted clause to mean those institutions or individuals who are assisting the department in collecting or disseminating information connected with agriculture as provided for in the laws applicable to the department.

Return post cards have been mailed to all persons now receiving the publication asking for information which will enable the department to determine if they are eligible to receive the periodical free. The present mailing list will be revised July 1.

Anyone may subscribe by paying $1 per year ($2 in foreign countries) to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

Weather

CONDITIONS MOSTLY FAVORABLE FOR CROPS AND OUTDOOR WORK

Moisture Needed in Many Western and Central States—Week Very Favorable in South.

There was ample moisture during the week ending June 20 in the northern border States from the Rocky Mountains eastward, although severe local storms caused some damage by wind, flooding, or washing from northern Wisconsin eastward to New England. Rain was badly needed in the far Northwest and Southwest, and more moisture was needed in many districts in the Central States as far east as the Ohio Valley. Dry weather prevailed during much of the week in the Southern States where the weather was very favorable for cotton. It was too hot for ripening grain in some central districts, but the high temperature that prevailed in parts of the South, while detrimental to a few crops, favored corn, cotton, and other warm-weather crops. The week was somewhat too cool in the extreme Northeast. Corn was favored by high temperatures and abundant sunshine in central districts. The drought continued rather serious in the far Southwest.

GRAIN HARVESTING FAVORED.

The weather was favorable for the harvest of grain and hay and for the cultivation of crops, except in some Northeastern and North-Central States. Roads were in a generally satisfactory condition, except where unfavorably affected by heavy rains in a few north-central and northeastern regions.

Small grains.—Temperatures were unseasonably high during the week throughout the principal winter wheat belt and the crop ripened very rapidly. It was entirely too hot for wheat in Kansas where there was much complaint of premature ripening in many central and northern counties with consequent shriveling of grain. The crop was ripening fairly well in the eastern portion of the belt, but there was some complaint of short and light heads in a few localities, particularly in Kentucky. Harvest was in progress at the close of the week northward to Maryland, central Indiana, central Missouri, and the eastern half of Kansas. The week was generally favorable for harvest, being ideal for this work in many sections, especially in the lower Great Plains. Wheat needed rain badly in the far Northwest particularly in Washington.

Spring wheat continued to make satisfactory progress in all sections of the belt under favorable weather conditions for that crop. Moisture was sufficient to cause further improvement in southeastern South Dakota where drought had prevailed, and rainfall in the eastern portion of the belt was beneficial. The plants were growing rapidly and looking well in Montana, and the crop was in excellent condition in North Dakota.

Oats and barley were favorably affected by rains in the more northern States from the Great Plains eastward, but conditions were mostly unfavorable for oats in the central Valley States where it was too warm and too dry in many localities. Many complaints of heading on short straw were received. Oats headed too short to harvest in most sections of west-central and northwestern Iowa where they were being grazed off. Rice did well generally in the lower Mississippi Valley and showed improvement with the warmer weather in California. Some flax was still being seeded in Montana.

CORN MAKES GOOD GROWTH.

Corn.—Corn made good growth in most sections under favorable temperature and moisture conditions. The temperature was above the normal, except in the Northeast, and there was much sunshine in central districts. While this crop was not seriously suffering for moisture, the need of rain was beginning to be felt on many fields in central and southern districts. Planting continued in parts of the South, and the early crop was in silk and tassel as far north as Oklahoma. Weather conditions were favorable for cultivation and most fields were comparatively clean at the end of the week.

The condition and progress of corn were very good in Iowa and Illinois, although the stand was poor in the dry localities of Iowa. The color was good in Missouri, and the crop was growing fast, although beginning to need rain. Rapid growth was made in most of the Ohio Valley, although the condition was only fair in some parts of Indiana where rain were needed. The progress and condition were very good in Texas, but only fair in Oklahoma. The crop was not being seriously affected by dry weather in Kansas.

COTTON SHOWS IMPROVEMENT.

Cotton.—The week was warmer than normal in nearly all parts of the cotton belt and sunshine was mostly ample. Precipitation was light to moderate generally, although there was rather heavy rainfall in some Atlantic coast districts the latter part of the week and there was too much moisture in some sections of southern Texas.

These weather conditions were favorable for cotton in nearly all sections and substantial improvement was widespread. It was also favorable for cultivation, and this work made satisfactory progress, while the high temperatures were instrumental in checking weevil activity, although they continue numerous in most sections. The condition of the crop in Oklahoma ranged from poor to excellent. In Texas it was in fair condition in the southern portion, very good in the north and northwest, but mostly poor elsewhere.

Under the influence of the warm, dry weather in Arkansas, cotton made excellent progress, and its condition was very good except in some southern, central, and eastern localities. Improvement was reported from Alabama, and the dry, warm weather and adequate sunshine were very beneficial in Georgia, where very good progress was reported, with the plants fruiting well. The weather was more favorable in the Carolinas, where much-needed cultivation was accomplished, although showers and unsettled weather prevailed the latter part of the week. Cultivation was still needed in portions of North Carolina. Squares were appearing rapidly in central and southern South Carolina and many early fields were in bloom.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—White potatoes made satisfactory growth during the week in the Northwest and in much of the Northeast, but rain was needed in the lower Ohio Valley. This crop was damaged by excessive rains in southeastern Virginia, and the rainfall was unfavorable in New England. Considerable rotting of potato seed occurred in northern Maine. Sweet potatoes were improved in much of the South, but rain was needed for this crop in parts of Florida. Peanuts were in poor condition in Virginia, but improved in Florida and Georgia.

GROWTH SLOW IN CALIFORNIA.

Truck crops made slow growth in California, but were generally in a good condition. Some truck and garden crops were damaged by high temperatures in the South. Sugar cane was favorably affected. Sugar beets improved in middle Western States, and sugar beets and hops were favorably affected in the far West. The weather conditions were favorable for tobacco, except in New England, where high winds damaged plants and the tent coverings. The tobacco blight known as "wild-fire" has appeared in scattered portions of the Connecticut Valley.

Meadows, pastures, and stock.—There was ample moisture to keep ranges in a satisfactory condition in the upper and lower Great Plains States as well as in most upper Rocky Mountain regions. Ranges would have been improved by moisture in most central Rocky Mountain States, while they continued to deteriorate with hot, dry weather in most lower Rocky Mountain districts. The range was poor and stock poor and thin with increasing losses in central and western New Mexico. Stock and ranges were failing in southeastern and northeastern Arizona where the water supply was diminishing. Temperature conditions favored stock in other sections of the country. While rain was needed for pastures in some Central and Southern States, good growth was being made in most regions. Ranges were dry in some Pacific Coast States except at high elevations. Satisfactory progress was made in harvesting alfalfa, clover, and meadows in most regions.

Fruit.—There was some local damage to fruit by hail in the central Rocky Mountain area; otherwise the week was generally favorable in all sections. Citrus fruit did well in Florida except in some upland localities where rain was again needed. Oranges were setting well in California and all fruits were reported as excellent in that State. Peach shipments continued from Georgia, and early apples were going to market northward to extreme southern Illinois.

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High Temperatures in Interior States During Past Week.

Temperatures were high during the week throughout the interior of the country and in most of the South. The maxima ranged from 92° to 96° in practically all localities from the western lower Lake region, Iowa, and Nebraska southward, while they reached 100° at a few places in the east Gulf section. The highest temperature reported was 116° at Yuma, Ariz., on the 18th. Temperatures were persistently low for the season, however, in the North Atlantic States, and it was moderately cool in the Southwest.

Chart 1, page 544, shows that for the week as a whole the temperature averaged from 3° to more than 6° a day above normal in most sections between the Appalachian and Rocky Mountains, the greatest plus departures appearing in the middle Mississippi and extreme lower Missouri Valleys. The week was 3° to 6° cooler than the normal in the extreme Northeast and from 1° to 4° below normal in the Southwest. There was a high percentage of sunshine throughout the interior of the country, but considerably cloudy weather prevailed from the Lake region eastward, in the Middle Atlantic States, and along the north Pacific coast.

A low pressure area appeared in the far Northwest early in the week and moved thence slowly eastward across the northern portion of the country reaching the north Atlantic coast on the 18th. This depression was accompanied by general showers in the northern border States and extended southward over the Atlantic coast districts the latter part of the week. Unusually heavy rainfall occurred at points in New York and New England; 4.62 inches of rain fell at Syracuse, N. Y., during the 24 hours ending at 8 a. m., June 18. The latter part of the week was showery in the Southeast with some rather heavy rainfalls.

Chart 2, page 544, shows that rainfall for the week as a whole was rather heavy to excessive in most of the more northern States east of the Rocky Mountains and was fairly heavy in the Southeast. Elsewhere the amounts were light to moderete generally, with very little rain in the central valley States, while the week was rainless in the far Southwest and in nearly all Pacific coast districts.

Hints on the Threshing of Seeds.

Clover and grass seeds are generally considered more difficult to thresh than grain. The proper adjustment of concaves and air control, and the selection of screens or sieves vary considerably with the kind and condition of the seed to be threshed. In threshing clover seed, the concaves should be so adjusted that all of the seeds are removed from the hulls, whereas in the case of timothy care should be exercised to prevent as much as possible the removal of the thin, paperylike hulls from the kernels, because timothy seed without the hulls normally sells at a lower price than seed with the hulls.

In threshing sorghums, broom-corn millet, and many other kinds of seeds the concaves should be as far from the cylinder as possible without allowing too much of the seed to pass unthreshed into the straw pile, otherwise many of the seeds may be cracked or broken, and subsequent thorough recleaning made impossible or expensive. Special seed recleaning attachments on threshing machines are highly desirable.

WEEKLY TEMPERATURE AND WEEKLY AND SEASONAL PRECIPITATION.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending June 20. Average.	Temperature. Week ending June 20. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending June 20. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending June 20. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Mar. 1 to June 20. Total.	Precipitation. Mar. 1 to June 20. Per cent of normal.
GULF STATES.	°	°	In.	In.	In.	In.
Jacksonville	82	+3	0.9	−0.6	14.5	102
Miami	82	+2	T.	−2.0	6.0	36
Key West	82	0	0.1	−1.1	7.4	79
Tampa	84	+4	0	−1.7	5.2	40
Pensacola	82	+2	0.5	−0.5	17.0	122
Mobile	86	+6	T.	−1.3	21.9	115
Montgomery	84	+4	T.	−0.9	25.9	151
Anniston	80	+5	0.4	−0.4	26.3	176
Birmingham	82	+3	1.7	+0.9	20.6	138
Meridian	82	+4	1.5	+0.4	20.9	118
Vicksburg	82	+2	1.2	+0.2	21.9	117
New Orleans	84	+4	1.2	0	22.1	124
Shreveport	84	+4	0.6	−0.1	24.1	154
Little Rock	84	+6	0	−1.0	20.3	118
Fort Smith	82	+5	0.2	−0.7	12.1	80
Bentonville	80	+6	0.4	−0.6	11.7	74
Oklahoma	80	+4	0.1	−0.5	19.2	146
Abilene	78	−1	0.1	−0.5	16.6	173
Fort Worth	82	+1	T.	−0.6	25.5	241
Dallas	84	.....	0	.....	29.1	.....
Palestine	82	+3	T.	−0.7	27.7	185
Taylor	82	+2	1.3	+0.7	19.3	150
Houston	84	.....	T.	.....	27.5	.....
Galveston	84	+3	0.2	−0.9	15.6	128
Corpus Christi	82	+1	0.3	−0.5	13.7	166
San Antonio	80	−1	1.4	+0.9	15.5	160
Del Rio	80	−4	0.8	+0.2	11.0	155
OHIO VALLEY AND TENNESSEE.						
Memphis	84	+6	1.4	+0.5	18.1	100
Nashville	82	+5	1.6	+0.6	22.8	140
Chattanooga	78	+2	1.1	+0.1	23.3	136
Knoxville	78	+4	2.0	+1.1	19.2	116
Lexington	76	+2	0.4	−0.5	17.8	128
Louisville	78	+3	0.2	−0.7	17.8	120
Evansville	82	+6	0.5	−0.4	16.5	116
Indianapolis	76	+3	T.	−0.9	18.6	128
Cincinnati	76	+4	0.3	−0.6	13.5	105
Dayton	74	+1	0.1	−0.9	.....	.....
Columbus	72	0	T.	−0.9	12.9	108
Parkersburg	72	0	0.9	−0.1	16.7	131
Elkins	68	+1	1.6	+0.5	17.1	119
Pittsburgh	70	−1	0.6	−0.3	13.[illegible]	112
LAKE REGION.						
Canton	60	−5	1.5	+0.8	10.8	107
Syracuse	62	−6	4.8	+3.8	23.7	220
Oswego	62	−2	0.6	−0.1	.....	.....
Buffalo	64	−2	0.6	−0.1	9.4	94
Erie	66	−2	0.1	−0.7	10.5	96
Cleveland	68	0	T.	−0.6	10.9	101
Toledo	70	+1	0.3	−0.4	14.3	141
Detroit	68	0	0.2	−0.6	11.4	108
Saginaw	68	+1	1.0	+0.4	9.4	82
Alpena	62	+1	1.6	+0.8	7.1	73
Grand Rapids	70	+1	0.6	+0.1	12.1	121
Chicago	70	+1	T.	−0.8	12.6	113
Fort Wayne	72	.....	0.1	.....	14.7	.....
Milwaukee	68	+4	1.0	+0.2	8.3	75
Green Bay	68	+2	0.3	−0.6	12.9	119
Escanaba	62	+1	2.4	+1.6	11.8	122
Ludington	64	.....	0.3	.....	12.3	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	60	+2	2.0	+1.5	9.9	112
Marquette	58	−1	2.9	+2.1	13.1	134
Duluth	58	+1	1.0	0	11.2	110
UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.						
St. Paul	70	+3	1.4	+0.3	8.9	85
La Crosse	72	+3	T.	−1.0	12.9	123
Madison	70	+2	0	−0.9	12.5	115
Charles City	72	+2	0.4	−0.9	9.2	71
Dubuque	74	+4	0.1	−1.0	10.1	81
Davenport	76	+4	T.	−0.9	10.7	87
Des Moines	76	+5	0.1	−1.1	12.1	97
Keokuk	78	+5	0.2	−0.7	10.0	78
Peoria	76	+5	0	−1.0	16.2	120
Terre Haute	78	.....	0	.....	23.2	.....
Springfield, Ill.	78	+5	0	−1.0	17.4	126
Hannibal	80	+6	T.	−0.7	.....	.....
St. Louis	82	+6	0.2	−0.8	14.5	104
Cairo	82	+6	0.6	−0.4	15.7	110
PACIFIC COAST.						
Tatoosh Island	54	+1	0	−1.2	17.0	78
Seattle	60	0	T.	−0.4	8.0	82
North Head	54	−1	T.	−0.5	14.3	119
Portland, Oreg.	64	+1	0	−0.5	11.3	95
Roseburg	66	+3	0	−0.2	8.5	92
Eureka	54	−1	T.	−0.3	9.8	69
Red Bluff	78	+3	0	−0.1	1.6	22
Sacramento	74	+4	0	−T.	2.0	34
San Francisco	64	+7	T.	0	3.8	65
Fresno	78	+2	0.1	+0.1	2.2	69
San Luis Obispo	68	+7	0	0	4.4	69
Los Angeles	70	+3	0	−T.	2.4	52
San Diego	64	0	0	0	1.8	63

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending June 20. Average.	Temperature. Week ending June 20. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending June 20. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending June 20. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Mar. 1 to June 20. Total.	Precipitation. Mar. 1 to June 20. Per cent of normal.
ATLANTIC COAST.	°	°	In.	In.	In.	In.
Eastport	52	−3	0.3	−0.4	8.5	65
Portland, Me.	56	−7	7.3	+6.5	23.0	179
Burlington	60	−4	2.7	+1.9	15.8	182
Northfield	58	−5	1.2	+0.4	12.8	131
Concord	60	−5	2.6	+1.8	17.0	116
Boston	64	−3	4.1	+3.5	18.2	138
Nantucket	62	0	1.0	+0.3	14.2	131
New Haven	66	−1	1.3	+0.7	15.1	111
Albany	66	−2	0.5	−0.3	13.6	128
Ithaca	62	−5	0.7	−0.3	.....	.....
Binghamton	66	−1	0.7	−0.1	12.9	121
New York	68	−1	1.6	+0.8	14.0	110
Scranton	66	−2	2.4	+1.7	14.4	126
Harrisburg	70	−1	0.2	−0.5	10.7	93
Philadelphia	70	−2	0.2	−0.5	11.5	99
Trenton	70	0	1.0	+0.2	12.3	94
Atlantic City	66	−1	1.5	+0.8	12.0	103
Baltimore	72	−2	0.1	−0.8	13.3	101
Washington	73	0	0.5	−0.4	10.1	74
Norfolk	72	−3	1.1	+0.3	18.9	126
Richmond	72	−4	2.0	+1.2	16.7	126
Lynchburg	74	−1	0.8	−0.1	16.1	120
Wytheville	70	+1	0.3	−0.7	17.1	116
Asheville	74	+5	0.6	−0.4	12.2	78
Charlotte	78	+2	0.4	−0.6	18.8	128
Raleigh	76	0	0.4	−0.6	16.2	105
Hatteras	74	−1	1.0	0	25.2	150
Wilmington	76	0	1.2	0	17.5	125
Charleston	80	+1	0.4	−1.0	15.6	111
Greenville	78	.....	1.2	.....	23.0	.....
Columbia, S. C.	80	+1	1.3	+0.2	20.3	160
Augusta	82	+4	0.6	−0.5	23.6	163
Atlanta	80	+4	1.0	+0.2	27.0	180
Macon	82	+5	T.	−0.8	21.8	155
Savannah	80	+1	1.3	−0.2	16.1	119
Thomasville	82	+2	0.9	−0.3	16.2	102
MOUNTAIN REGION.						
Havre	70	+8	0.1	−0.6	4.7	83
Kalispell	64	+5	0	−0.4	4.6	87
Helena	66	+5	1.2	+0.7	6.9	126
Yellowstone Park	58	+2	0.3	0	3.2	49
Sheridan	66	+6	0.6	.....	8.5	.....
Lander	64	+2	0.2	+0.1	6.4	82
Cheyenne	64	+2	0.8	+0.5	6.3	99
Grand Junction	74	+1	T.	−0.1	1.5	56
Denver	72	+5	T.	−0.2	5.4	79
Pueblo	72	+2	0.2	−0.1	3.3	65
El Paso	80	0	T.	0	0.8	67
Roswell	76	−1	0.5	0	5.2	153
Santa Fe	66	−1	0	−0.1	2.5	74
Flagstaff	62	+2	0	−0.1	5.3	106
Phoenix	84	−1	0	0	1.4	140
Yuma	88	+3	0	0	0.5	100
Independence	74	0	0	T.	0.1	13
Tonopah	68	+4	T.	−0.1	1.1	23
Modena	64	0	T.	−0.2	3.1	92
Reno	66	+5	0.9	+0.8	2.2	80
Winnemucca	66	+2	0.1	−0.1	2.0	60
Pocatello	66	+1	0.6	+0.4	5.3	78
Boise	70	+4	0.5	+0.3	6.1	120
Baker	64	+5	T.	−0.3	2.9	57
Walla Walla	74	+5	0	−0.3	3.3	53
Spokane	70	+6	0	−0.4	2.9	53
MISSOURI VALLEY.						
Springfield, Mo.	80	+7	0.1	−1.0	15.9	95
Columbia, Mo.	80	+5	T.	−0.9	23.1	162
Kansas City	80	+7	0	−1.0	13.0	93
St. Joseph	80	.....	0	.....	13.0	.....
Topeka	80	+6	0	−1.0	.....	.....
Iola	82	+8	0.7	−0.5	.....	.....
Wichita	80	+5	0.6	−0.6	16.0	122
Dodge City	76	+2	0.1	−0.8	11.9	140
Concordia	78	+5	0.2	−1.0	8.8	75
North Platte	74	+6	0	−0.9	5.3	64
Lincoln	76	+4	0.1	−0.8	.....	.....
Omaha	76	+4	0.1	−1.1	7.4	61
Sioux City	74	+4	0.4	−0.6	7.8	71
Valentine	70	+2	1.5	+0.5	7.6	81
Rapid City	68	+4	1.4	+0.5	9.2	105
Pierre	72	+3	0.9	+0.2	8.5	115
Huron	70	+3	0.5	−0.5	5.4	60
Moorhead	66	+1	2.1	+1.1	9.3	103
Devils Lake	66	+3	0.5	−0.3	5.2	71
Bismarck	68	+4	1.5	+0.7	6.8	84
Williston	68	+4	1.4	+0.6	6.4	94

NOTE.—T indicates amount too small for measurement.

CHART 1.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., JUNE 20, 1922.

CHART 2.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., JUNE 20, 1922.

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1922